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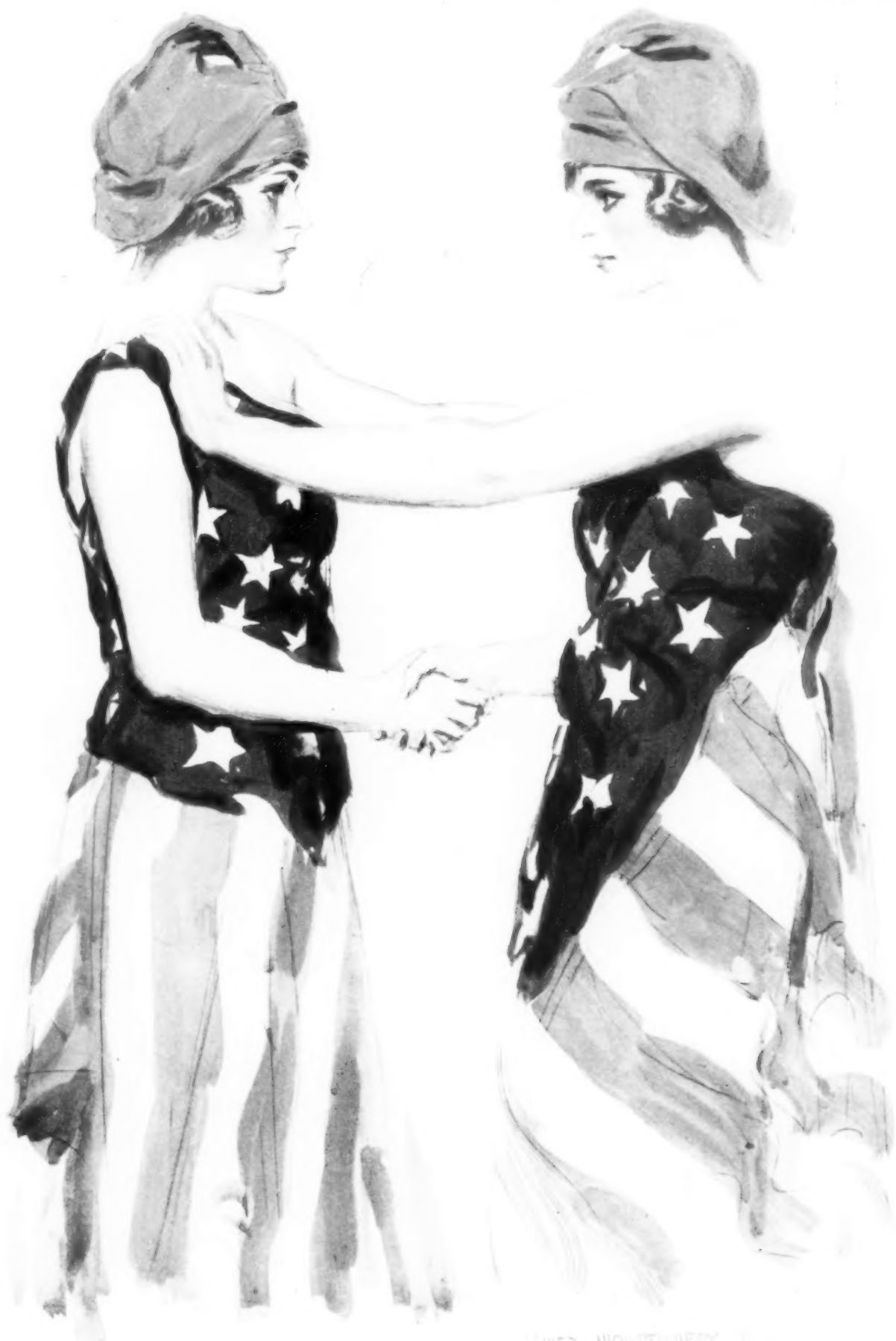
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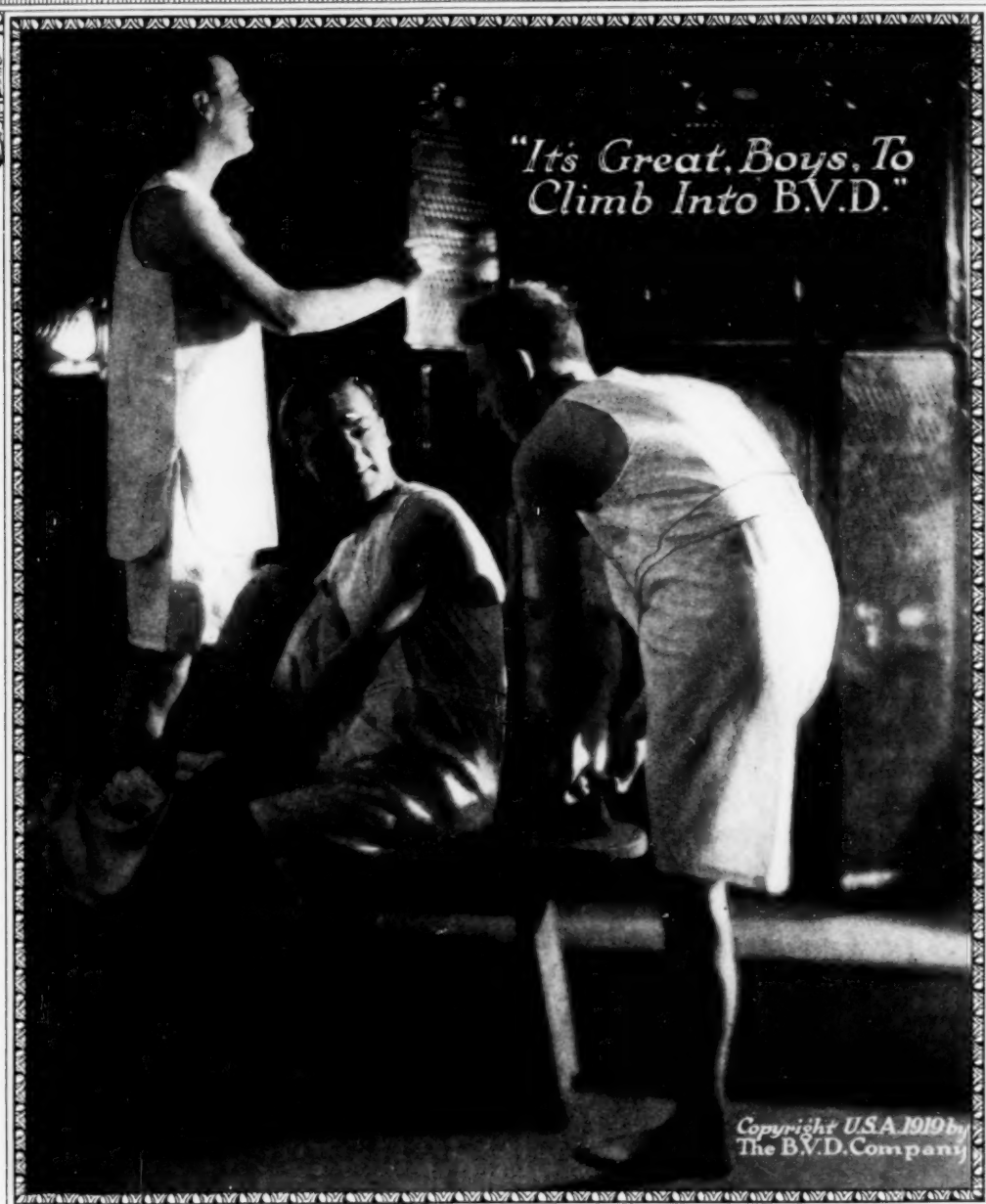
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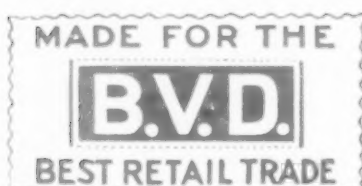


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"I was astounded at my new power over men and women. People actually went out of their way to do things for me—they seemed EAGER TO PLEASE ME."

The Secret of Making People Like You

"Getting people to like you is the quick road to success—it's more important than ability," says this man. It surely did wonders for him. How he does it—a simple method which anyone can use instantly.

ALL the office was talking about it, and we were wondering which one of us would be the lucky man.

There was an important job to be filled—as Assistant-to-the-President. According to the general run of salaries in the office, this one would easily pay from \$7,000 to \$10,000 a year.

The main requisite, as we understood it, was striking personality and the ability to meet even the biggest men in their offices, their clubs and their homes on a basis of absolute equality. This the firm considered of even more importance than knowledge of the business.

YOU know just what happens when news of this sort gets around an office. The boys got to picking the man among themselves. They had the choice all narrowed down to two men—Harrison and myself. That was the way I felt about it too. Harrison was big enough for the job, and could undoubtedly make a success of it. But, personally, I felt that I had the edge on him in lots of ways. And I was sure that the firm knew it, too.

Never shall I forget my thrill of pleasure when the president's secretary came into my office with a cheery smile, looked at me meaningfully, handed me a bulletin and said, "Mr. Fraser, here is the news about the new Assistant-to-the-President." There seemed to be a new note of added respect in her attitude toward me. I smiled my appreciation as she left my desk.

At last I had come into my own! Never did the sun shine so brightly as on that morning, and never did it seem so good to be alive! These were my thoughts as I gazed out of the window, seeing not the hurrying throngs, but vivid pictures of my new position flashing before me. And then for a further joyous thrill I read the bulletin. It said, "Effective January 1, Mr. Henry J. Peters, of our Cleveland office, will assume the duties of Assistant-to-the-President at the home office."

PETERS! Peters!—surely it couldn't be Peters! Why, this fellow Peters was only a branch-office salesman. . . . Personality! Why, he was only five feet four inches high, and had no more personality than a mouse. Stack him up against a big man and he'd look and act like an office boy. I knew Peters well and there was nothing to him, nothing at all.

January the first came and Peters assumed his new duties. All the boys were openly hostile to him. Naturally, I felt very friendly about it, and didn't exactly go out of my way to make things pleasant for him—not exactly!

But our open opposition didn't seem to bother Peters. He went right on with his work and began to make good. Soon I noticed that despite my feeling against him, I was secretly beginning to admire him. He was winning over the other boys, too. It wasn't long before we all buried our little hatchets and palled up with Peters.

The funny thing about it was the big hit he made with the people we did business with. I never saw anything like it. They would come in and write in and telephone in to the firm and praise Peters by the skies. They insisted on doing business with him, and gave him orders of a size that made us dizzy to look at. And offers of positions—why, Peters had almost as many fancy-figure positions offered to him as a dictionary has words.

WHAT I could not get into my mind was how a little, unassuming, ordinary-to-look-at chap like Peters could make such an impression with everyone—especially with influential men. He seemed to have an uncanny influence over people. The masterly Peters of today was an altogether different man from the common-

place Peters I had first met years ago. I could not figure it out, nor could the other boys.

One day at luncheon I came right out and asked Peters how he did it. I half expected him to evade. But he didn't. He let me in on the secret. He said he was not afraid to do it because there was always plenty of room at the top.

What Peters told me acted on my mind in exactly the same way as when you stand on a hill and look through binocular glasses at objects in the far distance. Many things I could not see before suddenly leaped into my mind with startling clearness. A new sense of power surged through me. And I felt the urge to put it into action.

Within a month I was getting remarkable results. I had suddenly become popular. Business men of importance who had formerly given me only a passing nod of acquaintance, suddenly showed a desire for my friendship. I was invited into the most select social circles. People—even strangers—actually went out of their way to do things for me. At first I was astounded at my new power over men and women. Not only could I get them to do what I wanted them to do, but they actually anticipated my wishes and seemed eager to please me. But let me tell you some of my experiences:

One of our biggest customers had a grievance against the firm. He held off payment of a big bill and switched to one of our competitors. I was sent to see him. He met me like a cornered tiger. A few words and I calmed him. Inside of fifteen minutes he was showering me with apologies. He gave me a check in full payment, another big order, and promised to continue giving us all his business.

For certain reasons it became necessary for the firm to obtain a signed letter from a prominent public man. Three of our men had tried, and failed. Then I was given the job. I felt I had been made the "goat." But I got the signed letter, and with it an inside tip which enabled us to land a prize order about which our competitors are still guessing and wondering.

Then trouble sprang up at one of our factories. The men talked strike. Things looked ugly. I was sent to straighten it out. On the eve of a general walkout, I pacified the men and headed off the strike. And not only this, but ever since then this factory has led all our other plants in production.

I could tell you dozens of similar instances, but they all tell the same story—the ability to make people like you, believe what you want them to believe, and to do what you want them to do. I take no personal credit for what I have done. All the credit I give to the method Peters told me about. We have told it to lots of our friends, and it has enabled them to do just as remarkable things as Peters and I have done.

Which reminds me: One of my wife's close friends moved to another town where she was a stranger. My wife of course knew of my method. She told it to her friend with the idea that it might be of assistance to her in meeting new people. It helped her so wonderfully that in a very short time she won the close friendship of many of the "best families" in the town. Everyone wonders how she did it. But WE know.

BUT YOU want to know what method I used to do all these remarkable things. It is this: You know that everyone doesn't think alike. What one likes another dislikes. What pleases one offends another. And what offends one pleases another. Well, there's your cue. You can make an instant hit with anyone if you say the things they want you to say and act the way they want you to act. Do this and they will surely like you, and believe in you, and will go miles out of their way to PLEASE YOU.

You can do this easily by knowing certain simple things. Written on every man, woman and child are signs, so clearly and so distinctly as though

they were in letters a foot high, which show you from one quick glance exactly what to say and to do to please them—to get them to believe what you want them to believe—to think as you think—to do exactly what you want them to do.

Knowing these simple signs is the whole secret of getting what you want out of life—of making friends, of business and social advancement. Every great leader uses this method. That is why he IS a leader. Use it yourself and you will quickly become a leader—nothing can stop you. And you will want to use it for no other reason than to protect yourself against others.

WHAT Peters told me at luncheon that day was this: "Get Dr. Blackford's 'Reading Character at Sight.' I did so. This is how I learned to do all the remarkable things I have told you about. . . . You have heard of Dr. Blackford, the Master Character Analyst. Many concerns will not employ a man without first getting Dr. Blackford to pass on him. Concerns such as Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, Baker Vawter Company, Scott Paper Company and many others pay Dr. Blackford large annual fees for advice on dealing with human nature."

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Leslie's Illustrated Weekly Newspaper

JOHN A. SLEICHER,

Editor-in-Chief

CONKLIN MANN, Managing Editor

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BECAUSE it is not a league of nations but is a super-sovereignty wielding dominion over other States. Such exercised authority is over not only member States but is attempted over all others having responsible government. If the American republic enters the League it will be shorn of the great sovereign powers that characterize an independent State. Such an abdication challenges the loyalty of every American and arouses the profoundest concern of the patriots of every self-governing country.

Some of its supporters insist the League does not invade the provinces of the respective governmental powers of its members, but leaves them unimpaired. Others argue the member States must surrender a portion of their sovereignty as an essential condition to the League's foundation. There results a radical division among its friends on the effect of the League. They, therefore, present a Janus-faced line of forensic contest.

Observe closely the creation known as the covenant of the League of Nations: Its executive and administrative instrumentalities are an Assembly, a Council and a Secretariat. A permanent court of international justice framed by the Council and adopted by the members of the League extends the foregoing instruments. The Assembly is composed of representatives of the League members. Thirty-two original signatory nations are named in the annex to the covenant published for the first time with the amended League, April 28, 1919. The Council consists of nine members, the first five of whom are representatives of the British Empire, Japan, France, Italy and the United States, with four other members to be selected by the Assembly in its discretion. Until such selection representatives of Brazil, Spain, Greece and Belgium shall constitute such four members. Both the Assembly and the Council are given power "to deal at its meetings with any matter within the sphere of action of the League or affecting the peace of the world."

The only limit on their territorial jurisdiction is the law of gravitation. On peoples they are measured only by the sword. They assume the wisdom of Solon and the strength of Alexander. Each member of both bodies shall have one vote. The Court framed by the Council is given jurisdiction to hear and determine any dispute of an international character which the parties may submit to it and may give an advisory opinion upon any dispute or question referred to it by the Council or the Assembly. Both meet at Geneva, Switzerland. The Assembly is a representative legislative body whose constituencies are the member nations. The Council is the executive office, and the international court the judicial. These three instrumentalities constitute the vital organs of the modern independent State. They are a combination and form that import a crown to threaten or command and a scepter to rule all mankind. They are at once the instrumentalities and evidences of sovereign power.

The powers vested in these organic instruments indicate unerringly whether the member States lose a portion of their sovereignty. Each nation entering the League undertakes to preserve as against external aggression the territorial integrity and existing political independence of all members of the League. The Council is directed to advise upon the means of enforcing this obligation. The boundaries of all member nations are by this document cast in an inflexible mold. Perpetuity is insured to existing governments. However bad a government, it is sanctified. However cruel the

Why I Opposed the League

By SENATOR LAWRENCE Y. SHERMAN, of Illinois

EDITOR'S NOTE: On George Creel's page, in this issue of LESLIE'S, he defends the League of Nations and arraigns the Senators who in view of their oath of office have felt it necessary to oppose the League. Among the most outspoken of these has been Senator Lawrence Y. Sherman, of Illinois, one of the oldest members of the Senate in years, and one of the most faithful in his service. We invited an expression of his opinion on the League. To those who have an open mind on the greatest question confronting our people, we commend the reading of both articles.



SENATOR LAWRENCE Y. SHERMAN

oppressors, revolution is impossible, and the book of human experience is closed.

Any war or threat of war whether immediately affecting League members or not is declared a matter of concern to the entire League. It is declared further to be the right of each League member to bring to the attention of the Council or the Assembly any circumstance whatever which threatens to disturb the peace of nations. This converts the League into a universal grand jury. Coupled with the guarantee to protect the boundaries and political independence of the League members a more exhaustive mechanism to embroil the United States in constant strife could not be devised. We underwrite the world's troubles. As the owner of the largest share of the world's wealth and resources, we will carry the largest part of the risk.

The League members agree to submit to the Council any dispute, and either party to that dispute may within

fourteen days have the dispute referred to the Assembly. This empowers any nation to carry to the League of thirty-two member nations any dispute between our country and another. The League will decide in any such referred dispute what is and what is not a domestic question. Nationally it may be solely a domestic question to us and the League as the superior power may decide it is not and reverse our traditional policies. It is idle to say we control the admission of aliens or any other internal subject into our own country under the practical operation of the League. A referred dispute concurred in by the representatives of those members of the League represented in the Council and a majority of the other members of the League exclusive of the representative of the parties to the dispute has the same force as a unanimous report of the Council concurred in by all its members except those whose members are parties to the dispute.

The entire Council save our country may be European and Asiatic in membership, and a clear majority of the Assembly may be those of two continents. The United States is placed at a tremendous disadvantage under such conditions. Our resources, our great wealth and our comparative freedom from the burdens of this war will make us the victim of the nations who have suffered most. Burdensome mandatories and unjust exactions will be put upon us because we are able to bear them. The same grasping tendency to take from us and return little is now shown in reviving trade transactions. The like disposition to take from those who have and give to those who have not will be manifest in the League as in human nature under other forms of organization. The discretion of Congress in appropriating money, levying taxes, or discharging the burdens imposed upon us is either invaded by the League, or its articles are void. If valid the League deprives us of sovereignty.

The League declares that if any member nation break any of its covenant: by resorting to war against another member it shall be deemed *ipso facto* a declaration of war against all members of the League. All trade and financial relations are thereby to be severed and all intercourse between the people of the offending State and the other members of the League is prohibited. The League members agree to support one another in all financial and economic measures resulting from the condition created by the League in relation to such covenant-breaking State. Article 16 specifically referring to such matters is an omnibus declaration of war by our Government without regard to the constitutional powers vested in the President and in Congress. Without fault on our part we are declared to be at war, our country subject to invasion and our merchant shipping to capture or destruction. Congress alone has power to declare war. Again our sovereignty is invaded.

The support of each other by all the member nations inevitably involves raising and supporting armies and navies, tax levies, appropriations and the regulation of commerce. Section 16 is an ironclad pledge binding our Government in advance to exercise them in any way the League's Council recommends. Congress is reduced to a mere legislative bureau. Its discretion is gone, its power transferred to foreign governments, if the League be valid. This again is an invasion of sovereignty. The President operates the

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EDITORIAL

"STAND BY THE FLAG: IN GOD WE TRUST"

JOHN A. SLEICHER, Editor

To the Rescue!

WE wonder at the audacity and ferocity of the dynamiters. There is a reason.

For four years the world has been applying all its resources of men, money and brains to devise methods of destruction. The taste of blood has whetted the eager appetite for more.

The bomb, dynamite and the bludgeon have been popularized. Every ingenuity of the most highly educated men in the scientific world has had for its first purpose the invention of the deadliest weapons to kill and of deadliest instrumentalities to disable and destroy the enemy and all his possessions.

It was a war of frightfulness unexampled in the annals of barbarism. Suddenly the armistice was signed. At once all the processes of war were reversed. The killing and maiming were over. The destruction of property ceased. The maddened multitude was brought face to face with the appalling results of its madness.

The frenzied outburst of joy over the cessation of strife was followed by a sad and sober period of reflection: Cities must be rebuilt; devastated lands reoccupied; the disabled and impoverished provided for.

These are our problems: How can all this be done by nations bearing an unparalleled load of debt, by people taxed to the last extremity, with national treasuries empty or on the verge of bankruptcy?

Millions of the best and bravest have found a soldier's grave. Millions more are helpless human hulks. Fertile farms are deserted, and vineyards and orchards destroyed. Years will be required for their restoration and replacement.

Millions of tons of shipping have been sunk beneath the seas beyond hope of recovery. Factories have been swept away, mines deliberately wrecked and made unworkable for years.

Enmities and hatreds have been engendered among the nations that will give the lie for decades to come to the boast of "the brotherhood of man."

Four years of blood, rapine, slaughter and destruction have left their blasting mark on all the world. And now the scum of the seething cauldron is rising to the top. The refuse of Europe is threatening to break down the barriers that give security to life and property.

Even the Church is assailed. Statesmen are in the discard. The Bolshevistic ranters are not only on the barrel heads and the soap boxes, but in some pulpits, in the chairs of some universities and near the seats of the mighty. The darkening shadows of Socialistic ideals hide the blazing sun of truth.

The proudest, most domineering military nation in the world was responsible for the torch which set the world afire. It is groveling at the feet of the victors, learning too late the truth of the Biblical adage, "All they that take the sword shall perish with the sword."

The world faces the most serious problems it has ever had to solve. The urgent call is for the ablest, most experienced statesmen to come once more to the rescue. It is no time for experiments in socialistic vagaries nor in the crazy realm of Bolshevism, nor to follow the persuasive lead of those who, in the disguise of the people's champions, advocate revolutionary doctrines.

In the world's distress, it is ready to listen to any who offer peace, repose and security. Under such conditions, false teachers always find their opportunity and the dynamiter seeks his revenge. Hence Bolshevism, the I. W. W., and the Non-Partisan Leagues—all poor substitutes for the leadership of statesmen which the emergency demands.

The world has passed through other crises and emerged from darkness into light. It takes time. Bitter lessons must be learned. Anxious days must be passed.

If we will not learn the wholesome lessons of history, if we will not recall the fearful tale of the French revolution, if we see no menace in the bomb-throwers and dynamiters at our doors, we must have the lessons taught to us.

It will be a saddening and costly experience. It will mean that we must have the factories closed; capital frightened from investment; payrolls cut; the shutters drawn on the shops; the bank doors closed and the soup house opened.

We all live and die together. The concern of one is the concern of all. If ever there was a time for sober thought, it is now. If ever there was need of experienced leadership, it is at this hour.

False leaders crowding the rostrum will go down in the ruin their false teachings will bring about. Must we wait for this fearful outcome, or shall we awaken to the gravity of the situation and turn from false leaders to those who plead for sanity and the established order of things under a constitution always venerated and obeyed.

America's Challenge

By NICHOLAS MURRAY BUTLER

REPUBLICANS and Democrats differ sharply as to public policy, but both accept the principles of the Constitution and endeavor to apply and improve them each in their own way. Neither Republicans nor Democrats would change the form of government under which we live. The Socialist party, on the other hand, openly declares its purpose to wreck the present form of government, to undo all the work that has been accomplished for a hundred and fifty years, and to bring to an end the greatest experiment in republicanism and the greatest achievement in social and political organization that the world has ever seen. Let there be no mistake about the definiteness of this issue. America's existence is challenged.

Protect Our Dinner-Pail

THE two nations that have come out of the war with least suffering are Japan and the United States. It has cost Japan least, both in manhood and money, and Japan stands to gain most as the result of the war. Japan has built up a great merchant marine, and has begun already to make inroads upon our trade. In view of the influx of Japanese goods in this country, very timely is the statement of Representative Gillett, the new Speaker of the House. Representative Fordney, chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, and Floor Leader Mondell, that a bill for a protective tariff will be one of the most important things before the present Congress.

With the advent of peace the tariff assumes a significance which it lost during the period of war prohibitions, embargoes and control of international trade. Once again the tariff should become a big revenue producer. It will thus make foreign nations pay part of the cost of the war, and also protect the American workman from the competition of cheaply paid foreign labor.

This is particularly true in regard to Japan when one considers the scale of wages paid there. The figures compiled by the Japanese Department of Finance should be illuminating to Congress and to the American workman. The yearly wage of a Japanese male farm laborer is about \$26 and of a female farm laborer \$15.25. Shoemakers, brickmakers, harnessmakers and blacksmiths earn 38 cents a day; paperhangers and cabinetmakers 40 cents; carpenters 43 cents and bricklayers 54 cents. And they haven't heard of the eight-hour day in Japan.

A tariff designed to protect all our workers from the products of Japanese, or other poorly paid labor, should not be debated as a political issue. It is American all the way through.

The Force Bill Specter

THE fight over the Prohibition Amendment to the Constitution is by no means over. Apparently it has just begun. Its supporters have discovered that legislation is required for its enforcement, and Senator Sheppard of Texas is leading the movement to secure this legislation. The provisions of the Constitution must depend for their enforcement upon an approving public opinion, a matter beyond legislative control. An element, especially in the North, is assailing the Prohibition Amendment and objecting to legislation for its enforcement. It threatens to seek an amendment to Senator Sheppard's proposed legislation so as to require the strict enforcement of every amendment to the Constitution, including the one which enfranchises the negro.

This is the purpose declared by Congressman Reuben L. Haskell, of Brooklyn, at a recent great mass meeting in New York. It is generally understood that the strongest opposition to Prohibition is found in the great cities of the North where the Democratic vote is the heaviest. In every struggle of the South against the enactment of so-called "Force Bill Legislation," it turned to the Democrats of the North for help. Now these are appealing to the South for aid in the effort to prevent the passage of a force bill in reference to the Prohibition Amendment. Thus a very singular situation is presented, one that may seriously complicate the outcome of Prohibition legislation.

The Plain Truth

REFUGE! One of the results of the war has been to impose upon the populations of all the warring nations tremendous burdens of taxation from which there will be no relief for many years. Neutral nations, whose trade increased as the result of the war, are in a better position than they were five years ago. Already Switzerland has had an influx of royal and aristocratic refugees from Central Europe. This suggests the possibility of other neutral nations—Scandinavia, the Netherlands, Spain, and some South American republics—becoming a refuge during the years of heavy taxation ahead of the warring powers. Taxes and the high cost of living fall heaviest on those of moderate and fixed incomes. If one would escape taxation, he would need to expatriate himself. It is doubtful if many Americans would be willing to do this, but under compulsion of living within a limited income, it is not impossible that some Americans may seek refuge in Switzerland.

GETTING BACK! Things are getting back to normal. Captains of industry who patriotically left their important duties at great personal sacrifice to work for the Government at a dollar a year are returning to the places they left. There is special significance in the return of Mr. A. H. Smith to the presidency of the New York Central Lines, after a year and a half spent as Regional Director of the Eastern Region of the Railroad Administration. The telegraphs, telephones and cables are to be restored to their owners; food conservation has ceased and Congress is vigorously at work preparing to return the railroads to their rightful owners. Mr. Smith's example will probably be followed by some of the other prominent Regional Directors. Few men in this country are as well equipped by training and experience as Mr. Smith for the responsible task that Mr. McAdoo as Director-General of the Railroads entrusted to him. The manner in which he met the critical emergency when the trunk lines were blocked by blizzards in midwinter, while crowded with food and munitions urgently needed abroad, called forth the warmest commendation and justly entitles Mr. Smith to the highest official recognition the Government can give. The New York Central is to be congratulated that he is once more at the president's desk by unanimous vote of the directors.

RECONSTRUCTION! While Secretary of Agriculture Houston believes high prices may be expected to continue for a year, and while A. W. Douglas, chief statistician of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, says there is not "the slightest reason under the sun" for continued high prices, the consumer wonders when the problems of reconstruction will be settled. A good beginning is the decision of Postmaster-General Burleson to return cables, telephone and telegraph lines to their private owners. In the light of present experience no political party in the next decade will have the nerve to advocate Government ownership. It is reassuring to have Director Hines say that no increase of passenger fares is contemplated, and that it is his purpose to restore the sort of railroad service rendered before the war. There has been great improvement already in dining-car and Pullman service and the all-important matter of running upon schedule time. It is encouraging, too, to have Mr. Hines say that there will be "an earnest desire to avoid making mistakes which would be prejudicial to the business or to the consumers of the country."

OUR NEXT PRESIDENT?

Answers from men and women voters requested

In 1916 I voted for ☐ I voted for ☐ or did not vote ☐

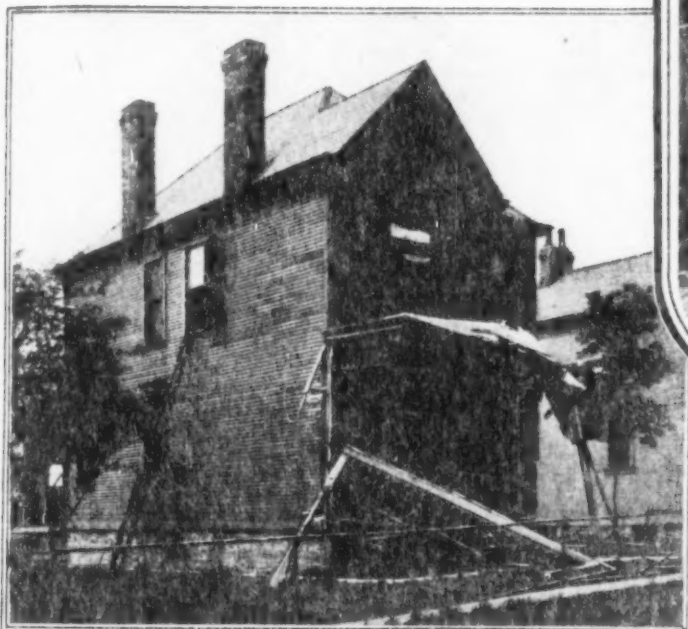
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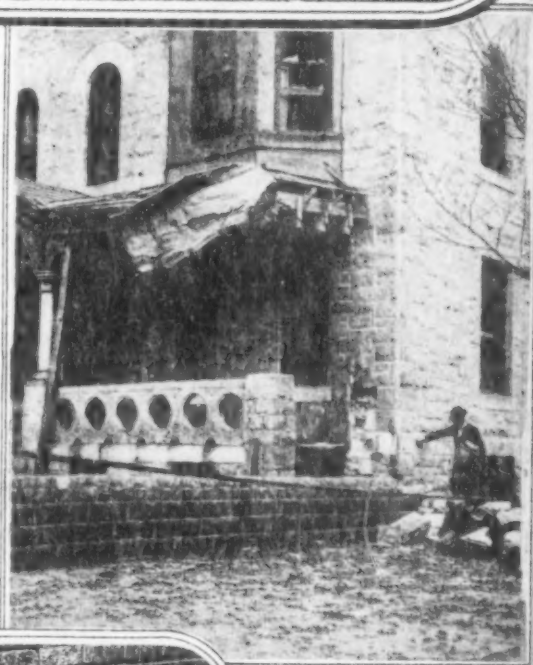
THE HOME OF H. E. JOSEPH

WHERE THE ANARCHISTS TRIED THE WRONG ADDRESS
The terrorist who planted the bomb which wrecked the home of H. E. Joseph, Pittsburgh train-dispatcher, mistook his prey. His intention was to assassinate Chief Immigration Inspector W. W. Sibray, who lives just across the way. Inspector Sibray was thrown from his bed, but uninjured. Shortly prior to the explosion whose result appears above, another "Red" murderer set off a bomb in another section of Pittsburgh, hoping to kill Federal Judge W. H. Thompson. He missed the judge by two doors.



BOMB FOR THE ATTORNEY GENERAL.

Not content with attempting the life of U. S. Attorney-General A. Mitchell Palmer in the bomb-mailing conspiracy of last April, the anarchists again included him in their latest plot which culminated on the night of June 3-4 in the blowing up of homes of prominent Americans in eight cities, to wit, New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Washington, Cleveland, Pittsburgh, Paterson, N. J., and Newtonville, Mass. The Attorney-General had left his library, the wreck of which is pictured, only a few moments before the bomb exploded.



THE HOME OF THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL

EVEN A CHURCH ATTACKED.

Not even the sanctuary of religion was spared. Concurrent with the other outrages came the blowing up of the rectory at the Catholic Church of Our Lady of Victory in Philadelphia. Here as elsewhere the "Reds" failed to take any toll of innocent life. Only material damage was wrought. The rector of the church, Father J. F. Graham, who was sleeping in the second story when the bomb exploded, was unable to ascribe a motive. He declared he had made no public utterances calculated to offend the anarchists. The same is true of Judge Charles C. Nott, whose home in New York City was also wrecked.



THE HOME OF MAYOR DAVIS

CLEVELAND'S MAYOR INCLUDED.
Mayor Harry I. Davis, who sanctioned forcible suppression of the Bolshevik riots in Cleveland on May Day, was another of the intended victims who escaped. The arrow shows where the bomb was planted. Mayor Davis had received, but disregarded, threatening letters.



THE HOME OF MAYOR DAVIS

WHAT THE CLEVELAND BOMB ACCOMPLISHED.
This demonstrates, in clear detail, the terrific force of the Cleveland bomb, which blasted through the thick brick foundations of Mayor Davis's house and wrecked the interior. All the bombs used in the eight Eastern cities were unusually powerful, indicating that the anarchists have access to quantities of high explosives.

Pictorial Digest of the World's News



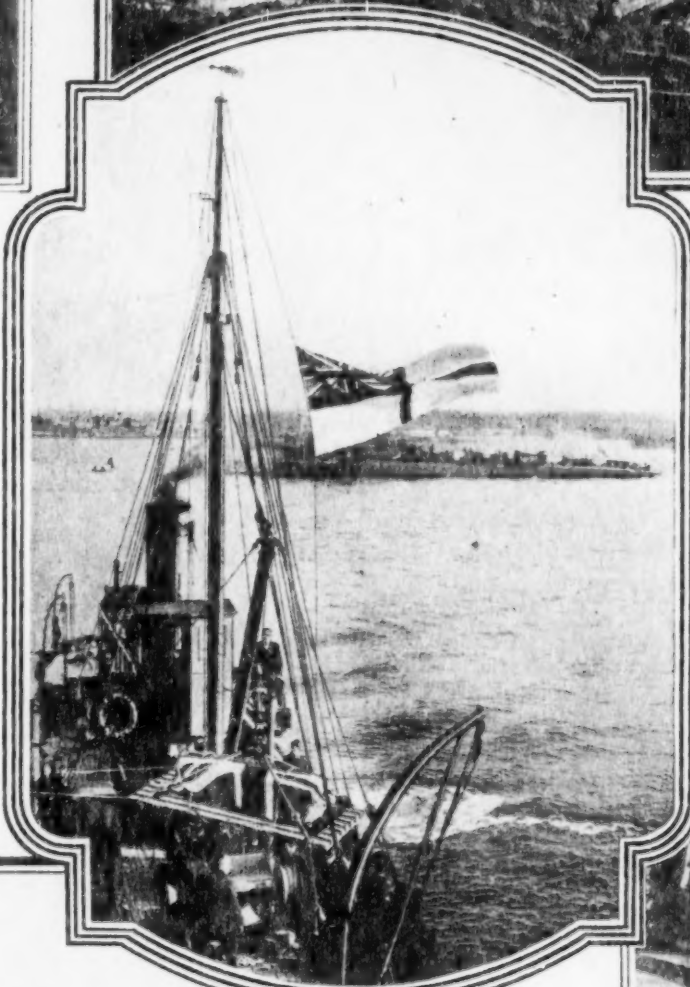
VISITING ADMIRAL KOLCHAK

Roland S. Morris, American Ambassador to Japan, has been ordered by President Wilson to proceed to Omsk, Siberia, where the North Russian Government, under the dictatorship of Admiral Kolchak, the Russian arch-foe of Bolshevism, has established a temporary capital. Ambassador Morris is charged with the special mission of exchanging views and completing a thorough investigation into the entire Russian situation, reporting to the President on the advisability of recognizing Admiral Kolchak and his cabinet as the *de facto* rulers of North Russia. The Allies have informed the Omsk statesmen that official recognition of their status will follow agreement to certain conditions laid down. These include recognition by Omsk of the new Baltic, Trans-Caucasian, and Trans-Caspian governments, which control regions formerly a portion of the old Russian Empire. Russian nationalists oppose this on the ground that it is prejudicial to the future of a reunited Russia.



FIRE RAGES IN YOKOHAMA

Recently half a square mile of the business section in Yokohama, Japan's principal seaport, was gutted by a disastrous fire which destroyed four thousand buildings. The fire raged during two days. Two American-built motor fire engines were rushed from Tokio, eighteen miles distant, and assisted the primitive efforts of the people fighting the blaze.



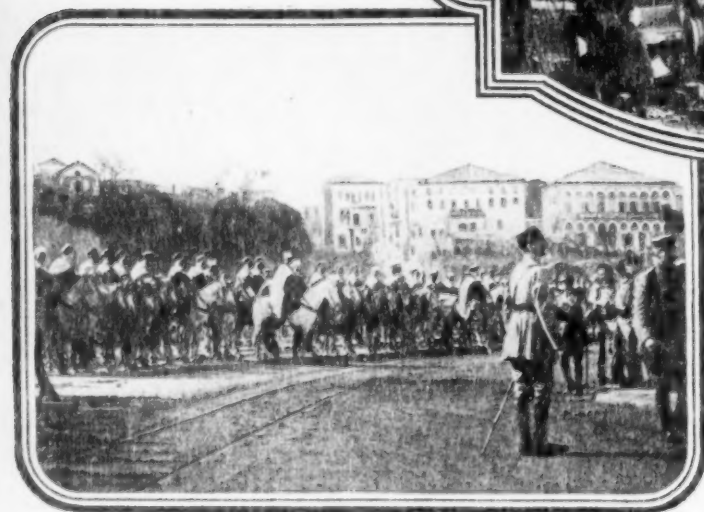
NURSE CAVELL RETURNS

The remains of England's martyr nurse, Edith Cavell, executed as a spy by the Germans, in 1915, at Brussels, have been gathered up and returned to the arms of her native land, in whose service she died. Draped with the Union Jack, the coffin was transported on shipboard to Dover, whence it was taken to London. A solemn procession through the streets of London, where thousands of her countrymen paid reverent tribute to her heroic memory, followed. After impressive ceremonies in Westminster Abbey, the coffin was escorted to Norwich, Nurse Cavell's childhood home, where her hallowed remains were laid to final rest in the Cathedral Graveyard.



SCHEIDEMANN DENOUNCES THE TREATY

Upon hearing the terms of peace imposed by the Allies, the German Chancellor, Herr Scheidemann, mounted the steps of the Reichstag, Germany's House of Representatives, and publicly denounced the proposed peace, calling it unjust, impossible of fulfillment, and unacceptable. He has until June 25 to eat his words. After that date, failing Germany's acceptance and signature, the Allies threaten to force Germany to her knees at the muzzle-end of a gun. In the meantime, however, the Allies are themselves wondering if it were not best to lighten somewhat the load of retribution heaped on their late adversary.



FRANCE TAKES CHARGE IN SYRIA

A troop of the famous Spahis, France's Arab Cavalrymen, have drawn up for inspection in a street of Beirut, Syria's principal seaport, where France has recently commenced the debarkation of troops. Under the terms of an agreement between France and England, made in 1916, and with the sanction of the Allies, France now assumes the formal control of Syria she has coveted for many years.

Pictorial Digest of the World's News



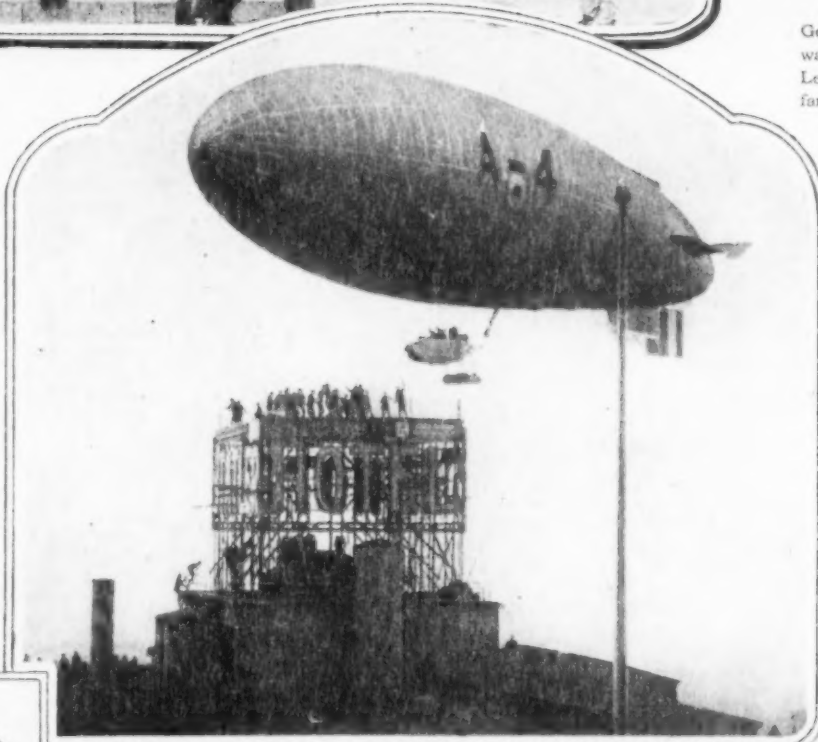
VILLA AT CHIHUAHUA.

General Francisco Villa, here seen surrounded by his followers on the steps of Chihuahua City post-office, has recommenced revolutionary operations against the Mexican Government. Fugitives from Chihuahua report that the famous bandit, against whom the Pershing Punitive Expedition was directed, following the notorious raid on Columbus, Texas, in 1916, has recruited and armed a revolutionary army variously estimated from two to thirteen thousand troops, and attacked the city of Chihuahua. The Villistas have proclaimed General Filipe Angeles provisional President of Mexico. Angeles, in a recent appeal to the United States, declared the object of the revolution was to end alleged abuses by the Carranza Government and to restore the old Mexican Constitution of 1857.



INVENTED SUPER-POISON

Germany may render thanks that the war ended before Professor W. Lee Lewis, of the Army's Chemical Warfare Service, turned his poison gas discovery against her. The Lewis super-poison, known variously as "Lewisite" and "Methyl," is described by experts as "the most terrible instrument of manslaughter ever conceived." "Lewisite" never reached the front, but its advent as a factor in warfare was planned for the early stages of the 1919 campaign, which the German collapse nipped in the bud. When the suspension of hostilities came the War Department was actually manufacturing "Methyl" at the rate of ten tons daily. Some idea of its destructive possibilities can be formed when it is considered that ten airplane loads of the deadly preparation would have been sufficient to destroy all life in Berlin. A single day's output could have ended 4,000,000 lives.



A NEW STUNT

For the first time in the history of American aeronautics an aerial vehicle has made a practical landing in the heart of a large city. The feat was accomplished by the Army dirigible balloon, "A-4" on the evening of May 23, at Cleveland, Ohio. Starting from Wingfoot Lake Air Station, near Akron, the A-4, piloted by a civilian aeronaut, James Shade, flew fifty miles to Cleveland, where a landing stage had been prepared on the roof of a hotel. The pilot, on the seventh trial, skilfully guided the huge gas bag to the aerial "dock," where the craft was safely anchored. Two passengers were discharged. The event heralds the approaching day when safe transit from city to city will be available to business men whose time is precious.



ACCUSED OF BOLSHEVISM

Frederick C. Howe, United States Commissioner of Immigration at Ellis Island, Port of New York, has been charged with maintaining a friendly and helpful attitude toward the "Red" agitators in this country. His accuser is U. S. Senator King of Utah, who demands Howe's removal from office on the ground that the Commissioner presided at a pro-Bolshevist meeting recently held in New York City. Other senators in opposition to Howe, describe his action as highly improper.



WHERE AUSTRIA'S FATE WAS SEALED.

The Chateau of Saint Germain-en-Laye, near Paris, was the place chosen by the Allies for delivery of the terms of peace to Austria. Under these terms Austria is reduced from an empire of 261,000 square miles to a minor republic of between 40,000 and 50,000 square miles. Her population is reduced from fifty to five or six millions. The vast areas she loses she is forced to recognize as the independent states of Hungary, Czechoslovakia, and Yugoslavia. In receiving the treaty, Dr. Karl Renner, the Austrian Chancellor and chief peace delegate, declared Austria, though acknowledging her guilt, was forced into the war against her personal desires by the now deposed Hapsburgs, acting under the German Emperor's orders.

A Famous War Governor

Oliver Perry Morton—One of the Giants of the Stormy Days of Our Civil War

By LIEUT.-COL. E. W. HALFORD

THERE were several men who won and worthily bore the title of "War Governor" in the period between 1860 and 1865. Edwin D. Morgan of New York, Andrew G. Curtin of Pennsylvania, John A. Andrew of Massachusetts, Richard Yates of Illinois, and others, each and all were so honored. But by common consent the name of Oliver Perry Morton of Indiana stood at the head of the roll. Indiana was honeycombed with disloyalty. It was, in a sense, the chief home of the Knights of the Golden Circle and of the Sons of Liberty, who plotted the separation of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri and Kentucky from the Eastern States, and if they failed in that were to cast in their lots with the Southern States.

The governor of Kentucky, Beriah Magoffin, openly sympathized with the South, and Morton was looked upon by loyal Kentuckians as their governor, and was generally alluded to as "Governor of Indiana and Kentucky." Indiana was near to the campaigns in the West and Southwest, and Morton was a chief reliance in the dark and darkest days when the issue of the war seemed doubtful. He was often in telegraphic communication with Lincoln and Stanton, and Sherman and Grant personally visited him more than once to talk over the situation when it was in the balance. Mr. Lincoln would have made Morton a Major-General of Volunteers but for the value and need of his services as governor.

First Impressions

Morton was a Democrat until he left that party in Kansas-Nebraska days. He lived in Wayne County, in the Quaker country, practising law at Centerville, and became a circuit judge. He was a member of the Pittsburgh Convention in February, 1856, which led to the organization of the Republican party. I first saw him that year when he was Republican candidate for governor of Indiana and came across the border to Hamilton, Ohio, to speak to the Republicans for Fremont and Dayton. He was a splendid specimen of manhood, and the man and the speech impressed me—a lad in those days learning the printing trade, and taking first lessons in politics—in something the same way as did Mr. Lincoln, whom I heard in 1859, when he trailed Stephen A. Douglas as the "Little Giant" was touring the country seeking the Democratic Presidential nomination.

The Republicans of Indiana were defeated in 1856. But in 1860 Morton ran for lieutenant-governor on the ticket with Henry S. Lane, who, if elected, was to be made United States Senator, the duties of governor to devolve upon Morton. This arrangement was carried out, Lane being governor for only three days. Early in 1863 I became reporter on the Indianapolis Journal. My duties took me to the executive office every day, with the result that there developed a close and affectionate relation with the governor, which continued till his death. He was "guide, philosopher and friend," almost a father, to me. The anniversary of Morton's death was observed in Indianapolis for many years, and when in 1896 I was invited to make the memorial address for that year, I prefaced it by saying that if I had no other equipment for the duty the filial affection felt for the man was a full and ample credential.

A Noteworthy Speech

Governor Morton was re-elected in 1864, and in 1867 was chosen to succeed Senator Lane. I was with Morton a great deal in his campaigning, and also accompanied him when in April, 1865, he officially met the Lincoln funeral train at the State line, and accompanied it on the historic trip toward Springfield.

Morton was a most forceful and impressive political speaker. His manner and matter befitted those serious days and the topics he discussed, and his influence upon an audience was profound. On one occasion he opened the Ohio campaign at Urbana, speaking in the Court House yard. The speech had been put into type in the Journal office, and in some way the Democratic paper, the Sentinel, secured proofs, printing the speech before delivery and sending copies for distribution through the town in the hope of forestalling the Senator's meeting. He spoke in the afternoon for fully two hours to an immense audience. When he closed no one moved away. The chairman announced the meeting adjourned, but still the people sat and stood as if under a spell. After his first paralytic attack Morton was compelled to speak sitting; he had little or no use of his legs. He finally got up, and left the platform before the audience would disperse. In all my reportorial and newspaper experience I never saw anything like that scene in Urbana.

One of his most noted speeches was known as "The Masonic Hall" speech, delivered in Indianapolis. It

EDITOR'S NOTE: Those whose memory carries them back to the exciting time of our Civil War will remember that one of the most notable figures in those days of storm and stress, now happily passed, was the War Governor of Indiana, Oliver Perry Morton. Lieut.-Col. E. W. Halford, formerly private secretary to the late President Harrison, in these reminiscences, recalls some of the most interesting incidents connected with the part that Governor Morton played in events which stirred the nation. Mr. Halford's intimate association with the famous War Governor gave him a special opportunity to study the character of one of the most famous political leaders of his epoch.



OLIVER PERRY MORTON.

was a terrific arraignment of the Democratic party, and an answer to the calumnious assaults made upon his character based upon his physical breakdown caused by the phenomenal labor and strain of his public service. He characterized the Democratic party as "a common sewer," through which the accumulated filth of depraved hearts and minds was poured forth.

Those were strenuous days. The roses did not grow over the garden wall of parties, as when General Garfield later spoke of the amenities he received from partisan opponents. Morton had hunted down the Sons of Liberty. His spies had been in their secret meetings, and when Bowles, Milligan and Horsey were arrested and tried by military commission—being convicted and sentenced to be hanged—the publication of the record of their confessions and the confessions of some who turned State's evidence carried not only a sense of terror as to what might come next, but also bred a bitterness of feeling against Morton that knew little mitigation. More than once Morton had narrow escapes from violent death. He was both hated and feared. "Bert" Hibben, a prominent Democrat, said to me in after years, when things were somewhat placated, that if the Democrats were holding a caucus, and someone should put his head through the front door and announce that "Senator Morton has left Washington for Indianapolis," they would not wait for a motion to adjourn, but would bolt through the back doors and jump out of the windows.

A Fighting Senator

Morton entered the Senate in the fullness of his mental powers, though physically disabled, and in the zenith of political fame. He at once took a prominent part in debate, which was against the unwritten law. On one occasion Senator Fessenden of Maine undertook to read him a courteous lesson upon his temerity, which no Senator ever repeated. Senator Hendricks was the Democratic leader, and of course was on his feet often. Morton not infrequently replied, and Mr. Hendricks told me that I had better suggest to Morton that he was not then in Indiana, and need not feel compelled to answer him every time he spoke; that by so doing he was in danger

of offending older Republican Senators. I delivered the message, the only answer to which was, "That's what he said, was it?"

Morton won his place in the Senate by his speech on Reconstruction. At its conclusion Reverdy Johnson of Maryland took the floor, saying that the speech just heard recalled the palmy days when Webster, Calhoun and Clay graced the Senate with their eloquence.

When President Grant came into power, March 4, 1869, Senator Morton was confessedly the Republican leader of the Senate and in a way the mouthpiece of the Administration. In answer to a telegram I went to Washington and became his secretary, remaining through one session of Congress. Preferring to remain with the Journal, I resigned, the Senator accepting my resignation with the understanding that I would be his personal secretary whenever he was at home, which relation continued until his death in 1877.

An Honor Declined

Senator Morton led in the movement to repeal the Civil Tenure law passed to tie the hands of Andrew Johnson, and for this service Grant was very grateful. When the convention for the settlement of the Alabama claims failed in the Senate, almost unanimously after a speech by Senator Sumner, the President tendered Morton the office of Minister to England. The President was very anxious for the settlement of this question, and Morton believed that he might be able to bring about an acceptable agreement. But to leave the Senate would mean a Democratic Senator from Indiana, and he declined the office. Grant would have named him Chief Justice of the United States when Mr. Chase died, but he preferred to remain in the Senate.

I was at a dinner given President Grant in Chicago—being at the time in editorial charge of the Inter-Ocean—when the death of Chief Justice Chase was announced. Grant received the news with an expression of deep regret, and said he felt the responsibility of properly filling the vacancy. His first nominee was his attorney-general "Landaulet" Williams. The opposition to him was such that his name was withdrawn. The second nominee was Caleb Cushing of Massachusetts. Almost immediately a letter was published, written by him during or just previous to the war, which made it imperative to withdraw his name. The third nomination was Morrison R. Waite of Toledo, Ohio, who had been of counsel in the Geneva Alabama claims arbitration, and he was confirmed without objection. Mr. Cleveland had a somewhat similar experience in naming an associate justice, with Mr. Hornblower and Mr. Peckham, finally naming a brother of Peckham.

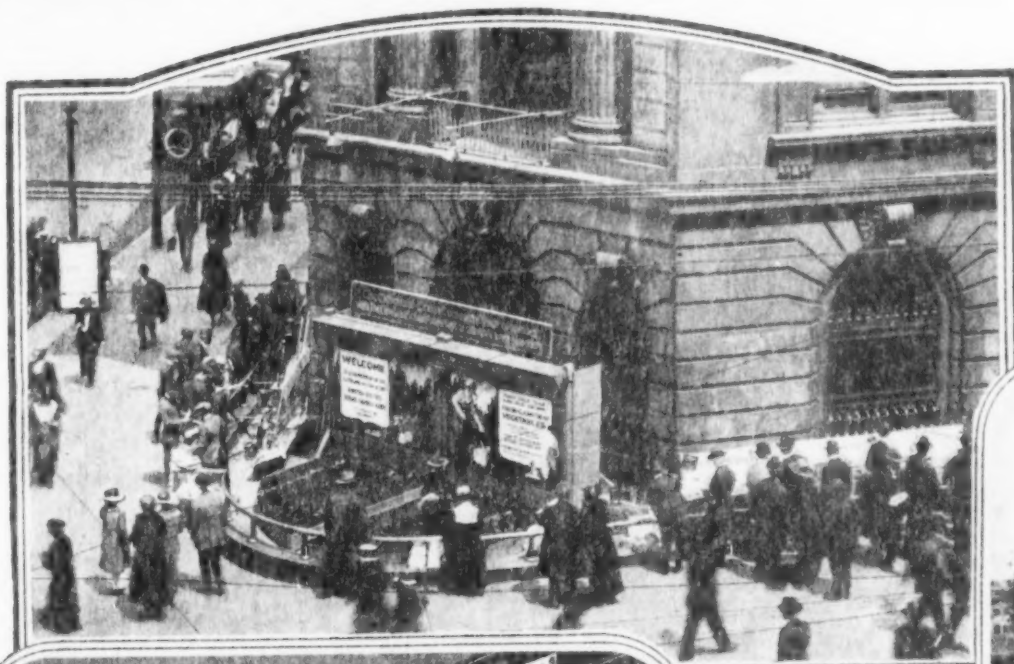
The Withdrawal of Sumner

I was in the Senate chamber when Mr. Sumner was deposed from the Chairmanship of the Foreign Affairs Committee. The relations between Sumner and the President and Secretary Fish had become so strained that the change was essential to the public service. The country was much disturbed over the situation, and the feeling in the Senate was tense. When the hour came to report the new committees the silence was most painful. The Foreign Committee was reported with Simon Cameron as chairman, and then came a new committee constituted to give an honorable place to Mr. Sumner—"Privileges and Elections." The second name on this committee was Mr. Morton. When the committee was read Mr. Sumner addressed the chair, and in his deep sonorous voice said, "Mr. President, I desire to have my name eliminated from that committee." This made Morton chairman, and the distinguished Massachusetts Senator "fell outside" the organization.

It was soon demonstrated that the man made the committee and not the committee the man. "Privileges and Elections" took a front rank. When the "Cronin fraud" was attempted in Oregon, to secure by chicanery the Presidency for Mr. Tilden, Morton went to Portland and made a relentless investigation, preventing the success of the scheme. It was upon his return from this duty that he suffered a second paralytic shock in a San Francisco hotel, from the effects of which he never recovered. He continued work, however, exhausting the sources of life by his labors through those strenuous days.

Morton strongly opposed the electoral commission bill, but upon its passage consented to serve as a member. He wrote me that he did so to prevent the selection of Mr. Conkling, who, it was whispered about, had expressed himself favorable to the claims of Mr. Tilden. Morton was an implacable fighter. He asked and gave no quarter; but it was always in the interests of the Re-

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Here and There In the World



The Cleveland Trust Company of Cleveland, Ohio, stimulated victory gardens in its city by utilizing the vacant space in front of its building to boost the School Garden Army. Several thousand additional gardens have been planted as a result.



This statue of Agassiz stood in a niche in the facade of the Science Building, Stanford University. An earthquake threw it from place and it dove head first into the concrete pavement below.

The correspondent who sent in the photograph describes the incident in this way: "Louis Agassiz, of world renown, stood on his pedestal in our town, until an earthquake romping by, jiggled him so, that with a sigh he made a dive with perfect grace into the concrete, on his face! Though to thoughts abstract he owes his renown, in matter concrete he intrigued our town."

After July 1st there will probably be thousands of these milk bars scattered throughout the country, and dairymen are expecting a great increase in the consumption of milk. The familiar names of the old "hard-stuff" bars are applied to the new drinks made with milk as a base, and here are some of the concoctions which will probably be familiar to us all a year from now: *Ayrshire Cocktail*: 1 glass milk, 1 egg, 1 ounce chocolate, teaspoonful powdered sugar; shake well and serve cold. *Victory Milk Highball*: 1 glass milk, 1 egg, flavor with vanilla. *Cow's Neck*: juice of one orange, 1 egg, milk. *Carnation Julep*: 1 egg, 1 glass milk, flavor with raspberry syrup; shake well and serve ice cold. *Crene de Guernsey*: 1 egg, chocolate extract, milk; shake well.



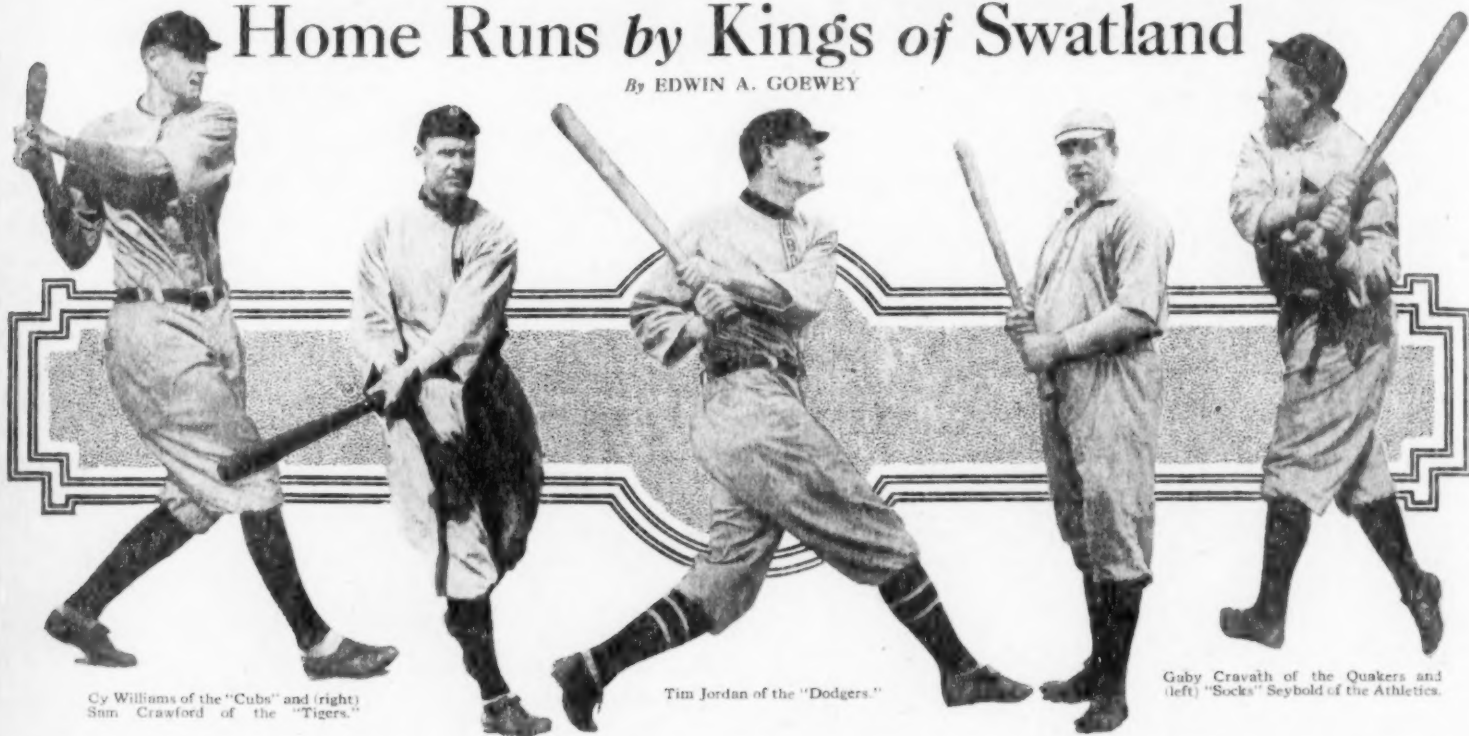
The caption of this picture and the one to the right might well be "Making the punishment fit the crime." These soldiers were among the last stragglers of the once great German army to retreat over the Rhine. Even in their haste to reach their own frontier they cling to the chest filled with loot from French homes. In spite of the fierceness of the fighting and the rapidity of their retreat just preceding the armistice, thousands of German soldiers carried back across the Rhine the trophies of their ruthless invasion.



And here is the aftermath. In civilian clothes, former German soldiers carrying the luggage of the German delegates who came to Paris to receive the humiliating terms of the Peace Treaty. The curious crowd gathered almost daily to see the representatives of the German Government, and to give them more privacy a stockade was finally built to shut off their quarters at the Hotel Reservoirs and Hotel Suisse.

Home Runs by Kings of Swatland

By EDWIN A. GOEWEY



Cy Williams of the "Cubs" and (right) Sam Crawford of the "Tigers."

Tim Jordan of the "Dodgers."

Gaby Cravath of the Quakers and (left) "Socks" Seybold of the Athletics.

THE acme of baseball perfection, from the viewpoint of both the fans and the players, is the ability to step to the plate in a pinch, swing flush upon the ball and send it to a far distance for a home run or a three base hit.

There is no denying the homage paid to the successful pitcher, but the rooters bend the knee most readily to the slugger; and the home-run king, while he reigns, is acclaimed as no other performer on the green diamond.

George H. ("Babe") Ruth, the clever tosser of the Red Sox, who was transferred to the outfield that the club might reap the fullest profit from his batting prowess, is looked upon as the real leader among long-distance hitters of the game today. "Babe," an athletic giant six feet, two inches tall, weighs about 200 pounds, and is but twenty-five years old. He bats left-handed, is fast on his feet, considering his weight, and in addition to being the pastime's hardest hitter, can throw the ball with his left arm about as fast as any man. Everything is in his favor and he may yet reach the height of his ambition, fulfill the expectations of many fans and become the king of modern baseball sluggers. But to achieve this honor, which comes to but few men in sport, he must keep to the

narrow path, and not again do those things which brought about his suspension soon after the playing season opened this year.

This is his sixth season in the big show. He began to attract notice in 1917, because of his hitting, though at the time he was one of the regular pitching staff. In that season he took part in fifty-two games, made forty hits, of which six were doubles, three triples and two homers. He finished fourth in the American League with a batting average of .325. In 1918 he played in ninety-five games, making ninety-five hits, of which twenty-six were doubles, eleven were triples and eleven for four bases. His average was .300.

He delights in breaking up a game for the rival team at the very beginning of hostilities. His greatest success in that line this year was in the opening game of the Yankees at the Polo Grounds when, with a record first-day crowd of 35,000 looking on, he celebrated his initial time at bat by hitting out one of Mogridge's shoots for the full circuit. The New York players failed to recover after that blow, and were decisively beaten. Incidentally, that hit rather punctured the theory that Ruth cannot hit left-handed pitchers.

Ruth and "Tillie" Walker, of the Athletics, each pounded the ball for eleven circuit wallops last year, being tied for American League honors on Labor Day, when the big-time season ended abruptly.

But even Ruth, wonderful batter though he be, has a considerable distance to go before the fans will acclaim him the king of balldom's long-distance swatters. Those rooters whose hair has become silvered since they used to sit in the sun-kissed bleachers and cheer the batting heroes of baseball's long ago stand ready to argue in favor of the superior prowess of those mighty wielders of the willow who made life irksome for the pitchers previous to 1900.

For them the greatest long distance hitter who ever lived was the mighty Dan Brouthers, a giant in size and every inch an athlete. Perhaps time has cast a too radiant glamour over his batting achievements, but there is no question that he was batting emperor of his period, particularly from the viewpoint of long distance hitting. Anson and Delehanty, probably, were his only real rivals in this respect. He was left-handed, played with Buffalo, Detroit, Boston, Baltimore, Brooklyn

Continued on page 969

Lithuania's Struggle for Freedom

By M. K. WISEHART

A SMALL nationality that wants only what belongs to it historically, politically and ethnographically, one that gains credit by the honest modesty of its territorial claims and by its aspiration for a truly democratic development and useful nationalism—such is Lithuania.

Lithuania has not yet been recognized as this article is written, and this brings up the question whether modesty in diplomacy pays. Whether it pays or not, it makes Lithuania, its government and its future, one of the most interesting problems in the readjustment of Europe. Here is a people whose diplomacy is an expression of themselves—modest, confident that right can prevail without a brass band.

There is no denying that some small nationalities have been developed and have occupied great prominence in the peace negotiations, because they are in a position to serve the objects of a greater nationality. To some of us observers in Paris, it has been painful to see how some of the small nationalities were willing to violate the very principle by which they claim existence—to see Poland, Rumania, Jugoslavia willing to violate the principle of nationality and to speculate in the soil and population of their neighbors. It means trouble in the end. It means that every new nationality will be weakened in proportion to the extent that it gains sway over peoples and territory not rightfully belonging to it. One of the problems arising from the ambitions of the new nationalities concerns the extent to which Poland is willing to speculate in Lithuanian soil.

But Lithuania? Where is it? The other day a dispatch came from Paris, referring to Lithuania as one of

the Balkan States. Here in America there was a real little tragedy or comedy among the Lithuanians and Letts over the ignorance displayed as to their identity. When the President of Lithuania was inaugurated in the capital of his country, a dispatch carried the information that he was being inaugurated as the President of Lettland; and the same dispatch carried the news that the President of Lettland was being inaugurated as the President of Lithuania! That was not so bad as it might have been, for the two countries are adjacent and their peoples are friendly. Yet in the Lettish and Lithuanian colonies in America the error was sad enough to cause real tribulation.

In view of this confusion, I asked Vincent Jankus, vice-president of the Lithuanian National Council, to discuss not only the aims of the Lithuanian Government, but also the true territorial allocation of this country. One of the most interesting developments of the interview was the fact that Lithuania's diplomacy, which in the end will gain recognition and prestige for the Baltic States, is exactly in accord with the pleasant temperament and democratic ideals of the nation.

"Lithuania," he said, "has been too modest to ask for all her original territory, for Lithuania once included Ukraine, White Russia stretching far out toward Moscow, and Lettland. These countries might well have claimed that they would have been the best barrier against Bolshevism because they are agricultural and democratic, whereas Poland is ruled by the gentry and has many large estates. Once Bolshevism strikes Poland

the country will be racked to pieces. Instead of demanding all the great territory that was once under its sway, Lithuania has asked only the territory belonging to it historically, politically and ethnographically, territory to which no other country has any claim whatever.

"Lithuania has been a co-belligerent of the Allies against the Bolsheviks, and believes that she should get greater and prompt recognition on account of this fact. Our representatives feel that the United States has been too reluctant to define its position with regard to Lithuania. We feel that we should have been recognized, for when we have been once recognized, we will be in a position to make the necessary loans, to buy the needed materials and to stabilize the life of the country.

"Meanwhile the Polish chauvinists have wanted to occupy the State of Grodno, which contains some of the most valuable timber land in Europe, and which clearly belongs to Lithuania. Poland has also claimed the capital of Lithuania, Vilna, because there are many Poles there; and not only the capital and the State of Vilna, but the State of Suwalki, which is inhabited entirely by Lithuanian-speaking people, except in the southern part. If Poland's unjustified claims were granted, Lithuania would have left only the State of Kovno, a very small territory in comparison with what Lithuania rightly claims. None of this territory claimed by Poland ever belonged to her, and never before the war did she set up any claim to it.

"The Lithuanians have been fighting the Bolsheviks with all their resources. While the Lithuanians were thus fighting, the Poles announced that they were willing

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George Creel's Page

On this page Mr. Creel presents bi-weekly his views of public events, public men and social and political tendencies of the times. Quite often Mr. Creel's opinions may

differ widely from those of the editor of Leslie's, so by mutual consent he and the editor of Leslie's "disclaim all responsibility" for each other's expression of opinion.

THERE is no danger in prophecy when one deals with certainties. The League of Nations, as conceived, prepared and indorsed by the Paris Conference, will be ratified by the Senate surely and overwhelmingly. When the vote is taken it is doubtful if the opposition will muster more than a corporal's guard of provincial statesmen.

The people of the United States are not the fools that politicians imagine. "Ghost dancing," such as has been indulged in by the Lodges, the Borahs, the Shermans and the Reeds, may interest and divert, but the average American is not yet ready to accept this Sioux excitement as argument. From first to last, the attack on the League of Nations has been lacking in intelligence even as it has lacked in honesty and fairness.

What was the appeal that went straightest to the heart of America, making strongest for unity, service and sacrifice? It was the declaration of Woodrow Wilson that we were fighting a "war against war," that our purpose was less the redress of wrongs than the solemn and fixed determination to lift the black shadow of militarism from the face of the world. His proposal of a League of Nations, substituting conference and counsel for force and bloodshed, went home to the mind of the simplest, for its great virtue was its very simplicity.

Statesmen could not grasp it, or else rejected it as naive, because their trade had led them away from straight thinking. To the average American, however, there was nothing "visionary" about it, nothing at all impossible. At every turn in our national life the principle of the League of Nations is seen at work. The thirteen colonies first conceived it when they agreed to confederate, and the sovereign States indorsed the proposition, and gave it permanence, when they ratified the Constitution of the United States.

If commonwealths, born in pride and jealousies, could evolve a machinery able to adjust bitter differences without resort to force, the American mind saw no reason why civilized nations may not agree to meet through their representatives in common counsel to consult for the common good. Especially when it is seen today, as never before, that the Old Way leads inevitably to war. The millions who have died since 1914, in battle or by starvation—the millions who are now taking up the burden of living in blindness, grief or desperate poverties—cry a command that the New Way shall be attempted, at least, for even if it is a blunder, it is a blunder forward.

It is this command that the Peace Conference has tried to answer. It is this command that the Republican leaders of the Senate, aided by a few parochial Democrats, are seeking to defy. Before the ink of the signatures was dry, thirty-seven senators signed a resolution drawn by Henry Cabot Lodge, declaring that "the Constitution of the League of Nations in the form now proposed should not be accepted by the United States." Not then, nor since, did any of them suggest a change or submit an amendment. Senator Lodge and Senator Knox, asked to put their objections in definite form, refused flatly. Senator Brandegee screamed that President Wilson was preparing to inflict "shame and disgrace" upon the United States, but steadfastly declined to discuss the Covenant in definite terms. Not one Senator, not one paper, opposed to the League of Nations, has put forward a single constructive suggestion, confining themselves to blanket denunciation of President Wilson, his policies and his methods. Mr. Taft and Mr. Root, championing the League, both contributed amendments that were given instant heed, but the senatorial leaders of their party have had nothing to offer but a doctrine of despair.

A world is trying to remake itself; shattered nations grope in agony for the light; crushed peoples are searching for firm ground on which to rebuild their lives, and stricken humanity begs for some protection against the horrors of war, but the great majority of the Senate of the United States can think only in terms of 1920 and can see in the League of Nations only the credit that will accrue to a Democratic President in event of its adoption.

In this connection, history furnishes a deal of bitter amusement, for every attack made upon the League of Nations today had its parallel in the attacks made upon the Constitution of the United States when it was up for adoption. Read the politicians of that day and it is

The Hope of the World

as though Lodge and Borah and Sherman were speaking. The proposed Constitution was "too vague"; it destroyed the "sovereignty of the individual states"; it was an evil measure that entailed "slavery" upon the living and placed all posterity in bondage; lovers of liberty were called upon to fight the "infamy," and "ruin and disaster" were prophesied if the evil document became the law of the land.

No one, not even its most ardent advocates, claims that the League covenant is perfect or that it approaches perfection. What can be claimed for it, however, is this: it is a start, and a start in the right direction. Disentangled from its legalistic verbiage, this is what the League of Nations proposes:

- (1) Limitation of armaments.
- (2) Abolition of secret treaties.
- (3) Complete processes of conference, inquiry, arbitration and settlement.
- (4) Guarantees of political independence and territorial integrity.

Thirty-two nations, by signing the Covenant, agreed to these four fundamentals, a proceeding in itself that marks the longest forward step ever made by the peoples of the world. Thirty-two nations formally admitting the stupidity of war, solemnly pledging themselves to end competition in armies and navies, sacredly agreeing to open treaties and binding themselves to submit the causes of war to investigation and adjustment before drawing the sword!

What is the machinery devised to carry these proposals into effect? The Assembly of the Nations is made up of three representatives of each power, each nation, however, having only one vote. Above the Assembly is a Council of nine in which America, England, France, Italy and Japan are permanently represented, the Assembly electing the other four members.

Aside from matters of routine procedure, decisive action by the Council requires unanimous vote. This provision is the answer to those critics who appeal to base prejudices by declaring that "the black races" will control. Neither America nor any other nation can be overriden by a majority.

The League is not concerned with the internal and domestic affairs of any nation. When it is declared that Japan can, or will, have any voice in our immigration or naturalization policies, a falsehood is uttered. When Senator Sherman states that American sovereignty has passed to Geneva, and that Congress cannot even make an appropriation without the consent of the League, either he had not read the Covenant or he chooses to ignore its explicit wording.

Not one power is taken away from Congress. The only sovereign right that America surrenders, if it can be called that, is the right to commit wholesale murder without warning, the right to attack another nation without waiting to have the dispute examined. What did we fight for if not to see to it that every nation gave up this "sovereign right" that Germany exercised in 1914 when she sprang at the unguarded throat of the world?

In the matter of reducing armaments, what the Council of the League will do is this: it will plan and recommend in such manner as to scale each nation down to a purely defensive basis in the matter of armies and navies, it will advise with respect to the discontinuance of private manufacture of arms and munitions, and it will insist upon full and frank exchange of information among nations as to military and naval programs. Even so, the proposed reductions do not become binding on the United States until Congress has specifically accepted them by formal vote.

What, then, is the alternative urged by the opponents of the League? The old competition in armaments, each nation racing to build war ships, to train soldiers, to plot in poison gases and high explosives! Taxation burdens every home in the civilized world, and tasks of reconstruction are appalling in themselves, and unless there is limitation of armament, it means that the back of humanity will still have to groan under the loads of a senseless militarism. And yet the attempt to lift these

burdens is a "shame and a disgrace" in the eyes of Senator Brandegee!

As for secret treaties, who doubts that Locked Door Diplomacy has been one of the fruitful causes of war? The League of

Nations provides that "every convention or international engagement entered into henceforward by any member of the League shall be forthwith registered with the Secretariat and shall as soon as possible be published by it. No such treaty or international engagement shall be binding until registered." So does "American sovereignty" pass away from us!

As for conference, who does not know that the Great War would not have been precipitated had Germany known absolutely that England would enter in defense of Belgium and France? The League of Nations makes conferences compulsory. There must be talk; there must be honest disclosure of grievance; honest attempt to secure redress.

Arbitration is the first method proposed by the Covenant. If the matter is not deemed arbitral, the Council conducts an inquiry with right to submit findings. Whether arbitration or inquiry, however, the parties to the dispute are bound to wait six months for either award or recommendations, and then an additional three months after the report. Nine months to think it over! Nine months during which the public opinion of the world can be thoroughly informed!

In event that a nation defies every process of arbitration, inquiry, mediation or conciliation, either refusing to accept the unanimous verdict of the Council or else plunging into war without warning, what then? It becomes an outlaw nation, and (1) is cut off from all trade, financial, commercial or personal intercourse with the rest of the world; (2) and is subject to such offensive military measures as may be decided by the League. Even so, the consent of the Congress of the United States is necessary before any military or naval force of America could be employed. Its sole power to declare war is not abridged in any degree. But armed force will never be necessary, for no power in the world is strong enough to face an economic boycott.

The provision for the protection of territorial integrity and political independence has been most lied against. It does not impair the right of a people to rebel against oppression; it does not interfere with the right of any people to determine their form of government or to alter their allegiance if they see fit. What it does do is to declare that might shall not take advantage of weakness, that aggressions may not be committed, and that no nation shall be permitted to seize the territories of another.

It is the effort of the League of Nations to guard new states, like Poland and Czecho-Slovakia, against the greeds of powerful neighbors, permitting them such freedom from fear of invasion as will permit them to work out their destiny.

What is there in such a Covenant but hope? Where is there ground for fear? There is no hint of the irrevocable in it. America, or any other nation, may withdraw from the League on two years' notice. All that is asked of America is that we shall agree, in concert with the rest of the nations, to limit our military and our naval forces; to join in some plan that will end the war-provoking manufacture of war material for private profit; to sit in conference with other nations of the world; to make no secret international bargains; to wage no war until the justice of our cause has been submitted to examination; and not use our strength to seize the territory of weaker nations. If these concessions constitute a surrender of sovereignty, then the quicker we make the surrender the better for the soul of America.

Talk of "isolation" is the gibbering of the asylum. We went to war in 1917 because it was seen that our "isolation" had vanished; that it was a thing of the past, gone never to return. It is either the League of Nations, with its stand against war, or a program of military strength, for we are in the world, and what affects that world will inevitably affect us.

This is what the people of the United States understood when they went to war against Germany; it is what they understand today when politicians play the game of partisanship. And that is why the Senate will ratify. Suicide has never been a popular political pastime.



War Medal for Telephone Girl

MISS GRACE D. BANKER of Passaic, N. J., who went to France as supervisor of the first thirty-two "Hello Girls" for service with the A. E. F., has been decorated with the Distinguished Service medal by Lieutenant-General Hunter Liggett. The award is made for exceedingly meritorious and distinguished service and untiring devotion to duty under trying conditions during the operations against the St. Mihiel salient and north of Verdun. Just now Miss Banker is chief operator of the army telephone service in Coblenz. Formerly she was at General Headquarters and with the First Army.

The Senate's Secretary

THE forthcoming Congressional directory will contain only four lines concerning George A. Sanderson, the newly elected Secretary of the Senate, Sixty-Sixth Congress, and the brevity of the biography corresponds with the idea of Mr. Sanderson as to personal publicity. Dates and nature of former business are purposely omitted, and when you press him for the date of his birth, he likens himself to a woman who prefers not to mention her age. Mr. Sanderson is a native of Hamilton, Butler County, Ohio, and is a graduate of the United States Naval Academy. He designates his past performances as simply, "business in Chicago," quitting the naval service for a business career in the Windy City. He succeeds James M. Baker, of South Carolina, as Secretary of the United States Senate. Mr. Sanderson abhors the camera, and only three poses have been recorded of him within a lifetime of perhaps fifty-odd years. Gentle of manner, modest to an extreme degree, soft in voice, and dignified in approach—one is impressed as meeting a personality of serious intent and tremendously interested in the tasks assigned. He is married.



"Made in Belgium" His Slogan

IN the summer of 1916, with Belgium under German rule, King Albert sent to London for a man of action, of iron and vision, to take up his country's after-the-war problems and to make plans for Belgium's revival and expansion. This man was Arthur Brys, who had begun his career as foreman of a stevedoring transportation concern and later of a lumber firm, and who had later, through successive stages, finally become a leading figure in Belgium's industrial affairs.

At La Panne with the booming of the big guns in their ears, these two men, King and Commoner, sat down and talked. They hardly mentioned the past. They paid little attention to the present. Like two John-a-Dreams they spoke of the future, of a rosy future for Belgium, a future not of doubt, but of certainty; not the future of a vassal state but of a free country, its cities liberated, its boundaries cleared of the last oppressor. And these two John-a-Dreams spoke in practical terms—in terms of cargoes and ships, of commercial wealth, of industrial expansion, of francs, of pounds and—of American dollars.

Arthur Brys had already risen to the eminence of a steamship magnate, millionaire, and leader of Belgium's commercial expansionists. He had been in America and had learned our ways. Self-made, just like most Americans who can boast of success like his, he knew the ad-



vantages that come from figuring what to do with a dollar when it is only half earned. And so he spread before his King plans and maps, documents and figures, all aiming at three objects: First, the organization of a great Belgian steamship line; second, the creation of a ton of exports where Belgium had produced a pound before the war, and the need for a ton of imports where prior to 1914 a pound had sufficed; and lastly, a great campaign that would make Antwerp as much of a Belgian port as Southampton is British. As he spoke and explained, his finger unwaveringly pointed to America. On that day the idea was born which is now making the Lloyd Royal Belge, Belgium's greatest steamship line, a potent factor in the shipping life of the world.

What made M. Brys and his associates determined to bridge the ocean between Antwerp and North America rather than between Antwerp and the great European or Asiatic ports was Belgium's experience following the first horrors of 1914. The American people, ever since then, have been interested in Belgium as they are in no other nation, big or little, in Europe. American help for Belgium was no grudging gift. And now the friendship of Belgium and the United States, stimulated by war conditions, is to be put upon a post-war basis of mutual interest and advantage. Trade is the keynote. Arthur Brys told his associates a few months ago that Belgium needs America and that America needs Belgium. To begin with, he impressed upon them that, contrary to general belief, Belgium is not an impoverished nation, much as she has suffered. She is rich in thrift, in driving power, and despite the drains upon her, in resources. She is a nation liberated and once more able to strike out for herself, industrially and commercially. Now she needs American goods; and in a short while, he reminded them, she will have products of her own to ship to America in return. Getting America and Belgium together, commercially, is the job of Arthur Brys and his associates in the Lloyd Royal Belge.

Not only is there great need for bottoms in all our harbors for cargo service to Europe, but Belgium wants material from all of America—tobacco from the South, steel from Philadelphia, general merchandise from New York. In return we may look before long to Belgium for glass, for linens, for artificial silk, for embroideries, for the trees and shrubs of Ghent—if Congress lets down the bars put up some time ago—for pottery and for fine laces.



A Warm Friend of Serbia

MISS AMELIA PEABODY TILESTON, of Brookline, Mass., who has been carrying on a free canteen and comfort station for Serbian soldiers returning to the front from hospital, brings back a pitiful story of Serbia's need. The country is in need of nearly everything, according to Miss Tileston, but medical supplies and dentist supplies would probably be most acceptable next to the immediate necessities like food and clothing. Miss Tileston believes that the greatest permanent good that could be done Serbia now would be the educating of hundreds of medical students to cope with the bodily ills of a race that has been underfed and exposed to privations for many years. Medical books are needed, particularly medical books in German, for, unfortunately from a sentimental viewpoint, Serbian physicians were educated at Berlin and Vienna. The soldiers, many suffering from wounds, and thousands with health permanently impaired, return home in rags and without enough money to buy a meal.

Heads Chicago Schools

THE highest-salaried public school employee in the United States. This is the well-earned distinction of Dr. Charles E. Chadsey, the new city public school superintendent of Chicago, where he went recently from a similar post in Detroit to an \$18,000 salary, unprecedented in the history of city educational superintendency in this country or anywhere. Dr. Chadsey, who is now in his fiftieth year, has been in educational work ever since he graduated from Stanford and Columbia Universities, about twenty-five years ago. He served as city superintendent in Durango and then in Denver, Colorado, until 1912, when he went to Detroit.



The Kid Army

By ELIZABETH M. HEATH



An international toy factory where real toys are made.



Clean fingernails score high in the crusade. This is easy in schools that have a manicure class.

NINE million boys and girls found citizenship through the war and made their claim good by national service. Early in the game they demanded an active part in the business that was absorbing their elders. As the war comes to an end, their organization covers every State. Their service flag, the Junior Red Cross banner, hangs in 60,000 schoolhouses—in the one-room rural school in the lonely Ozarks as in the swarming high schools of New York City. Sixty thousand Junior auxiliaries, organized in 4,000 chapters of the Red Cross, stand ready to deliver the goods on a national order, whether it be to turn out thousands of garments and pieces of furniture from their school workshops, to collect tons of second-



Colorado club members are stressing pork, poultry and vegetable production.

hand clothing, to earn a million or two dollars by the ingenious methods known only to childhood, to clean up a town and make substantial profit on the accumulated

waste, or to run a country-wide competition in deep breathing and scrubbing behind their ears.

Since time was, children have wanted a share in the events that absorbed their elders' interest. In the year 1212 of the topsy-turvy Middle Ages, when the Great Adventure centered around the rescue of Jerusalem, 50,000 children started on a crusade of their own. That gallant wave of singing, white-clad youth was pitifully broken against human treachery and natural obstacles, but the spirit that prompted it is the heritage of all children. In the chaotic months that succeeded April, 1917, boys and girls felt that once more great doings were afoot in which they had no place. Father, mother, big brother and sister, even cook—everybody was busy winning the war. Well, they would win the war too. "What can we do?" they asked insistently. No one answered. Quite plainly it

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The Menace of 20,000,000 Illiterates

Shall We Pay Our Teachers Living Wages and Make Good the Promise of Democracy in American Public Education?

By GEORGE DRAYTON STRAYER

President of the National Educational Association, 1918-19, Chairman of the Commission on the Emergency in Education

THE average American is an optimist. He believes that American Government and American institutions are the best that are to be found in the world. He is apt to look askance at anyone who suggests that we have not yet fully realized in this country the ideals of democracy. He will demand the facts of one who declares that there is literally no equality in the educational opportunity now provided by the public schools of the United States. If he be the right sort of an American, he will quite as certainly seek to remedy conditions which have been revealed during the war emergency which has just passed.

We have a right to be proud of the splendid achievement of the officers and men who turned the tide on the battlefields of France. We know that the education which they had received contributed in no small measure to their efficiency as soldiers. We know, as well, of the splendid work of the men who mobilized our industries in support of our armed forces. There was a task which could have been accomplished only by men of trained intelligence. But alongside of these more fortunate individuals we have to place a very large number of those who were unable to take their places either in the armies at the front or in the larger army of those who provided the materials and equipment without which the war could not have been won.

The medical examinations in the army showed one man out of three unfit for general military service. An analysis of the deficiencies which eliminated them from the group of those who went out to fight in defense of our ideals showed a very large percentage of defects which might have been remedied through proper physical training and health service during the period of childhood. We have to learn in American public education that a background in physical well-being for every boy and girl is a purpose no less worthy than the training of their intelligence. Opportunities for normal physical development will require more generous provision in playgrounds, more adequate physical examination and health

service in connection with our public schools. The record made by the men who were drafted indicates that there is quite as much necessity for this program in the rural communities of the United States as in our largest cities.

We had supposed that we were a literate people. In the army camps in which the tests of illiteracy were given—and these tests consisted in simply getting ideas from a newspaper and writing a letter home—one man out of five was found to be illiterate. These facts astonished most of us who had thought that the confession of illiteracy given to the census enumerator by something more than five million of our population measured the size of the problem which confronts us. The army tests would seem to indicate probably from fifteen to twenty million people in the United States who are unable to read and write. It is to this group that the appeal of the anarchist or Bolshevik is being continually made. Men who cannot read are influenced by the demagogue who would destroy our democratic institutions. They are a menace which can only be removed through a program of education.

There are in the United States more than thirteen million people of foreign birth. Some of these are good American citizens, but a great majority of them have as yet little or no appreciation of American institutions or ideals. We have, for the most part, educated their children, while we have segregated and exploited the older brothers and sisters and fathers and mothers. We have often succeeded in Americanizing the children to the point where they have nothing but contempt for their fathers and mothers. Many of these people came to America hoping to enter into our social life and to work with us in the development of our democratic society. If education is provided for them, they may contribute largely to the development of our life. If we fail to Americanize them they may actually prove to be the group who, because they do not understand our Government or our

institutions, will follow the lead of those selfish and short-sighted individuals who seek to gain their own temporary advantage through an attack upon society as at present constituted. We need a very much more significant program of education as a basis for naturalization, and we need, as well, the requirement that those who do not wish to become Americans shall not continue to enjoy the opportunities provided in our land.

As important as it is to provide a more adequate program of physical education, to establish a system of schools for the removal of illiteracy and for the Americanization of foreigners, we have before us today the even more important problem of providing adequately for the education of all of the children and youth of the United States. There is no one factor that is more important in the education of our children than is the kind of a teacher provided in our public schools. During the past year approximately one-fifth of the children of the United States were taught by teachers who had less than a high-school education. A very great number of these teachers were boys and girls who were themselves the product of the very inefficient school in which they were now teaching. No nation may expect to be strong that entrusts the teaching of its children to boys and girls who are uneducated and untrained.

As poor as the teachers are in terms of their education and professional training, we are getting in the United States today just what we pay for. The average salary of teachers in the United States during the past year, in so far as statistics are available, is \$630. There are still many teachers who receive less than \$300 in any one calendar year. Compared with the average salary of teachers, four thousand one hundred and ninety-eight workers in the shipyards during the same year received an average salary of \$1,411. Even the section hands on the railroad received a higher annual average wage than did the teachers of the United States. If the salaries

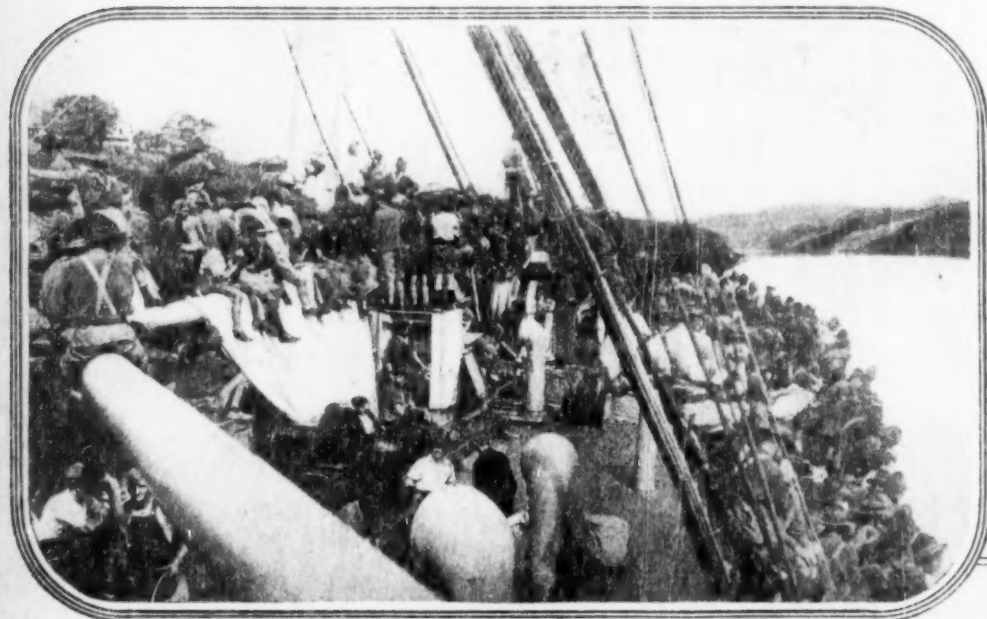
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Behind the Scenes with the Censor

Some of the Problems That Came Before the Government Authorities in Passing Upon War Photographs, Illustrated by Specific Pictures That Caused Trouble

By MAJOR KENDALL BANNING

Officer in Charge of the Pictorial Section, Historical Branch, War Plans Division, General Staff, United States Army



The fact that the Panama Canal was used for transporting British troops from New Zealand to France was regarded as one of the secrets of the war. Consequently, when some views showing this highly interesting news event were submitted for the inspection and approval of the censor, he promptly suppressed them.

THE chairman of a committee giving an exhibition of war photographs called at the Army War College in Washington and asked if he could borrow some official pictures—"action photographs, the real inside, uncensored stuff," as he knowingly expressed it.

"No; I don't mean that sort of thing," he explained, indicating disappointment in what I showed him, drawn from the "zone of the advance" under actual battle conditions. "I want snappy pictures of men charging the enemy and being killed in hand-to-hand fighting, with bombs going off and all that sort of thing—the kind of pictures you don't show the public ordinarily; I want the real thing."

As a matter of fact, he had been looking at photographs of the "real thing," and did not know it. He did not recognize, in a simple little picture of a few soldiers walking along quietly, at intervals of a few yards, an actual modern "charge" of Yankee infantry against the enemy trenches. He did not know that the indistinct little print of a half-dozen doughboys lying in an open field really showed them rolling forward in the dim light of early dawn, in the face of a rifle fire so intense that one could almost hear the ping of the bullets as they cut through the grass—or that the photographer was killed by a shell only a few hours after this picture was snapped. He could not realize that a close-up of three soldiers, apparently stretching themselves unconcernedly on their bellies behind a rapid-fire gun in what appeared to be a quiet spot of the woods, actually showed men venturing forth "over the top" into No Man's Land and creeping toward the enemy at imminent risk. No, my visitor did not want the "real thing," after all. It looked too tame. He wanted the kind of battle picture that he was accustomed to see in the motion picture play, as staged on the California or New Jersey coast, or in the women's magazines, as painted by artists in Philadelphia or New York. They had real punch; they showed men being bayoneted and gassed, and airplanes swooping down with machine-guns shooting and flags waving, and shells exploding, and tanks charging, and prisoners being captured in everything—all in one picture!

My visitor was still a bit skeptical when he left. He probably thinks that I was holding out on him, and was reserving the "real thing" for some other occasion. The confidential files of the War Department if thrown open to the public would reveal little or nothing of the slightest additional interest to the average American. Most of the pictures would not come within his understanding, because of their technical features, which, however, would make them of real value to the technical experts of the enemy. The publication of these particular pictures, or even the circulation of the photographic prints, might have brought them eventually to the attention of those very experts who were seeking them so assiduously, and who would have made the most damaging use of them. It is for this very reason that they were held in the confidential files. If there was but a single man in all of Germany who could have turned the information embodied in a single picture against the American soldier, and there was a chance that

this picture might eventually have reached his hands, the Great American People would perhaps forego for a while the thrill that would encompass it of gazing upon a photograph of a bolt designed for a new releasing mechanism of a Mark V Stokes trench mortar, or a chart showing tests, expressed in terms of chemical formulae, of acids that enter into experimental work on phosgene gases.

To keep secret military information of value to the enemy is Rule I in the code of the military censor. He would be himself a foe of the Great American People if he did otherwise, for he would give "aid and comfort to the enemy." The censor, therefore, withholds all pictures that convey information concerning new inventions or reveal movements of troops or indicate plans of campaign or new methods of warfare which might be converted to improper uses for anti-American propaganda or involve us in misunderstandings with friendly nations. The successful maintenance of a picture censorship must depend not on a mere list of rules, but on a common-sense understanding of the possible value of the pictures to the one man who might use the picture against the public interest. But despite the fact that a careful watch was maintained over photographs during the war, occasionally an unofficial photograph would slip through and

cause trouble. And the trouble usually came from quite unexpected and un-anticipated sources.

Perhaps the pictures that created the greatest domestic row were the four now famous airplane factory photographs that came out at a critical hour in the history of the American aviation preparations, and which led to investigations within the army, Congressional inquiries, charges and counter charges, and indirectly to the reorganization of the Signal Corps and the establishment of the Division of Military Aeronautics. Yet strangely enough, the real point of controversy was not

in the photographs themselves but in the captions that went with them. Here,



This is one of the official photographs, released through the Committee on Public Information, that resulted in editorial comment on so-called "faked" pictures issued by that organization. As a matter of fact, the picture, while slightly distorted, shows an actual scene at the cavalry training school at Fort Sam Houston, as was proven in the motion pictures of the incident made at the same time. By turning the picture so that the sky line is level the right perspective is obtained.



All pictures of experimental work of a military nature came strictly under the censor's ban. This particular photograph of a test of a 240 mm. Stokes trench mortar, taken "for official use only" at the Aberdeen proving grounds, was sent out to a magazine through other than the prescribed channels, thereby giving exclusive rights for the reproduction of a War Department photograph of a very confidential nature.

for example, is one of the captions, as released to the press through the Committee on Public Information and duly printed in the Official Bulletin of March 28, 1918:

6858. Aeroplane Bodies Ready for Shipment "Over There". These aeroplane bodies, the acme of engineering art, are ready for shipment to France. Though hundreds have already been shipped, our factories have reached quantity production and thousands upon thousands will soon follow.

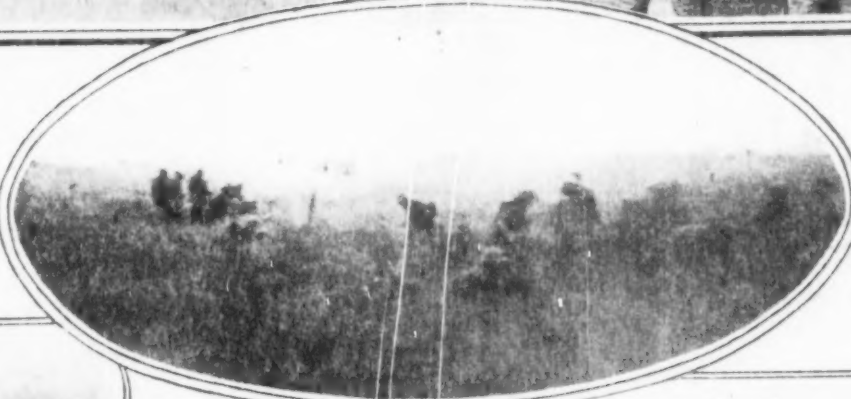
The statement that our aviation program was proceeding so favorably was seized upon by critics as interesting, if true. Who was responsible for the claim that "hundreds" of airplanes had been shipped overseas and that "thousands upon thousands will soon follow"? Was it an attempt to (Continued on page 982)



The French authorities took exception to the publication in this country of this new and (then) secret type of automotive tractor mount for a 155 m. Filloux field gun. The real secret of this invention is so casually suggested in this picture that none but an expert could detect its significance.



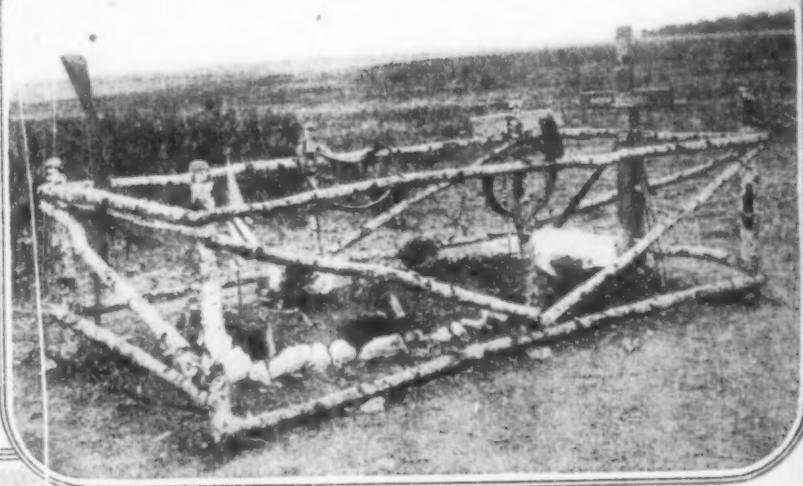
Pictures that even suggested scientific developments in warfare were stamped "Not for Publication." The Hun would have been mightily interested in knowing that the War Department was experimenting with body armor, and would have tried to develop similar protective devices or guns that would render ours useless.



An official photograph of American soldiers going "over the top" at 4:00 A.M., July 17, 1918, near Chateau-Thierry, during the advance of the 103d Regiment Infantry, 26th Division; there is but slight similarity to the theatrical scenes portrayed by artists who stayed at home, or staged by the motion-picture producers.



No one would suspect that this innocent snapshot of an interned German prisoner of war, Captain Koenig, at Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia, taken February 8, 1918, could create an intense international situation for a few days. But it did, as Major Banning shows in his article on the previous page, and the circumstances gave Germany an argument to arouse popular resentment against America.



Under fire; Battery D, 128th Field Artillery, pounding the retreating German lines during the battle of the Argonne, September 26, 1918, in the haze of the early morning. The tangle of wire and stakes marks what was once No Man's Land. The picture is a splendid example of why regular battle pictures are poor from the spectacular viewpoint.

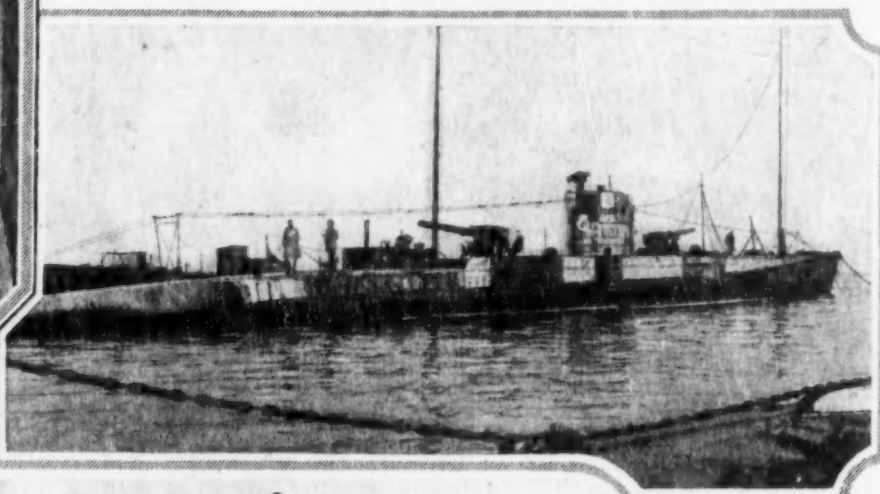
Every newspaper editor in the country will recognize this photograph of Lieut. Quentin Roosevelt's grave in France; it was regarded as one of the best "news" pictures of the war. It reached this country through private sources before it came through official channels, thereby demoralizing, for a short time, the system of releases in this country.

The Much-Discussed Embarkation Camp at Brest

Photographs by HELEN JOHNS KIRTLAND
Staff Correspondent in France



Brigadier General Butler, U. S. Marine Corps, left, and Major General Helmick. General Butler is in charge of the Camp at Pontenezen and General Helmick commands at Base Section No. 5 (Brest). In France General Butler is famous as the man who built ten miles of duckboard in a night. When General Butler was placed in command of the Pontenezen embarkation camp at Brest he found miles of mud—and also miles of discontent. As a matter of fact there were also miles of duckboard (shipped from America) on the docks. "But why isn't the duckboard laid?" he asked. Nobody knew. "It's going down to-day," he said. Nobody knew how, or any way by which the duckboard could be delivered. "Go after it," he said. That was impossible. Nobody knew how it could be done. There were fifty thousand men in camp. "Send one doughboy after one length," he said. Still, no one saw how it was possible. "I'll show you," he said. Down he went to the docks followed by his army. He picked up a length and, with his car following on his heels, and a curiously armed force following on the heels of the motor, marched back to Pontenezen. Now the camp boasts of sixty-six miles of walks, and the tents have wooden floors, and stoves also. Last winter Brest came in for much criticism owing to charges that its sanitary condition was decidedly and unnecessarily bad. Today it is the biggest camp in the world. Probably sixty percent. of our men who went to France passed through Brest and eighty percent. of those homeward bound sail from there.

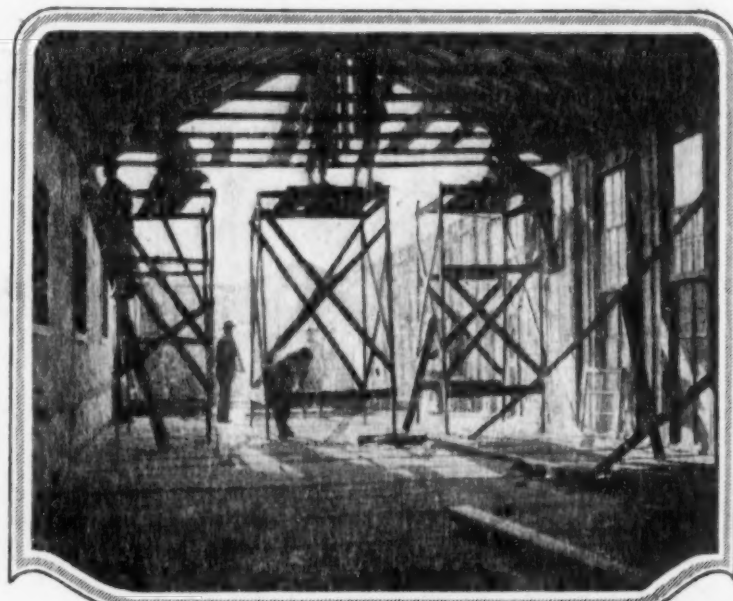


Colonel Burke, head doctor of Pontenezen hospital (Brest), stands in the doorway with the head nurse, who has made the hospital a model of efficiency.

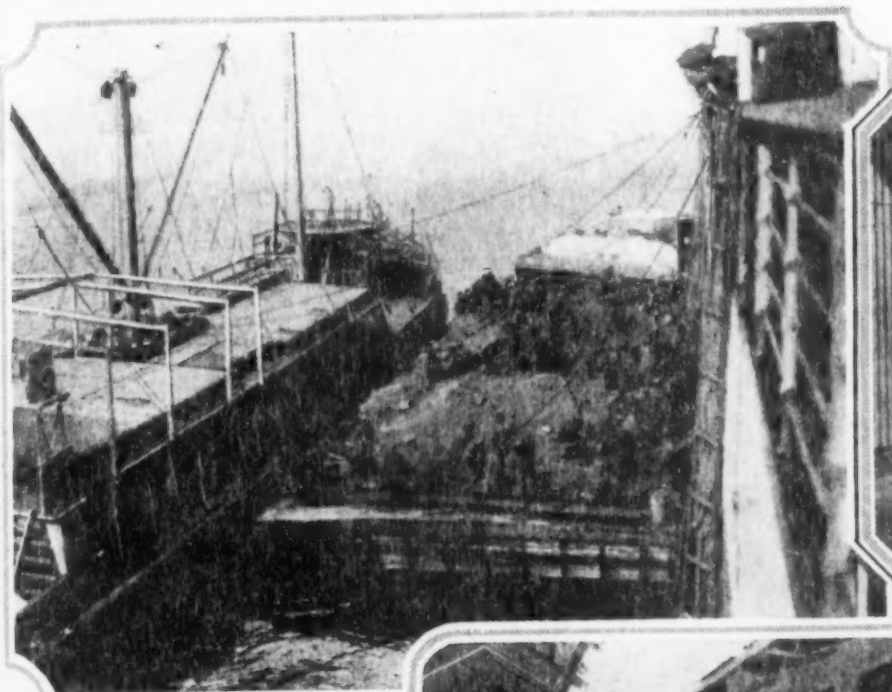
The German U-boat 139 lying in Brest harbor—the submarine which sank the Lusitania. There are also many German prisoners at Brest, employed in keeping the officers' camp in order, repairing roads, building huts, etc. These prisoners appear to be so contented that their guards seem almost superfluous.



Knock-down huts being brought into the hospital center, Camp Kerhoun, Brest, to be erected in 24 hours to take care of the rapid rushing of troops home. Besides regular hospital accommodations there are dental and medical infirmaries fully equipped with modern hospital paraphernalia.



The same hut that appears at the left a few hours later. The two photographs show the rapid work which was being done at Brest in bringing it into first-class condition. In the spring months not only these houses but the tents as well were supplied with stoves, 9,000 in all.



Coal barges for the transports at Brest. The efficiency of the loading from these barges is such that the ocean liners can be re-coaled in 24 hours. Time thus saved means time saved for thousands of men who are impatient for the homegoing.



Every American "loves a fire." At Brest they have put in their own fire department, and when the fire gong sounds, the race starts between the French and the Yanks. 'Tis said that the Yanks have never yet come out second best. The picture shows Assistant Fire Marshal Captain William Elger, who is in command, and who is also in charge of the fire inspection of all the various embarkation camps.

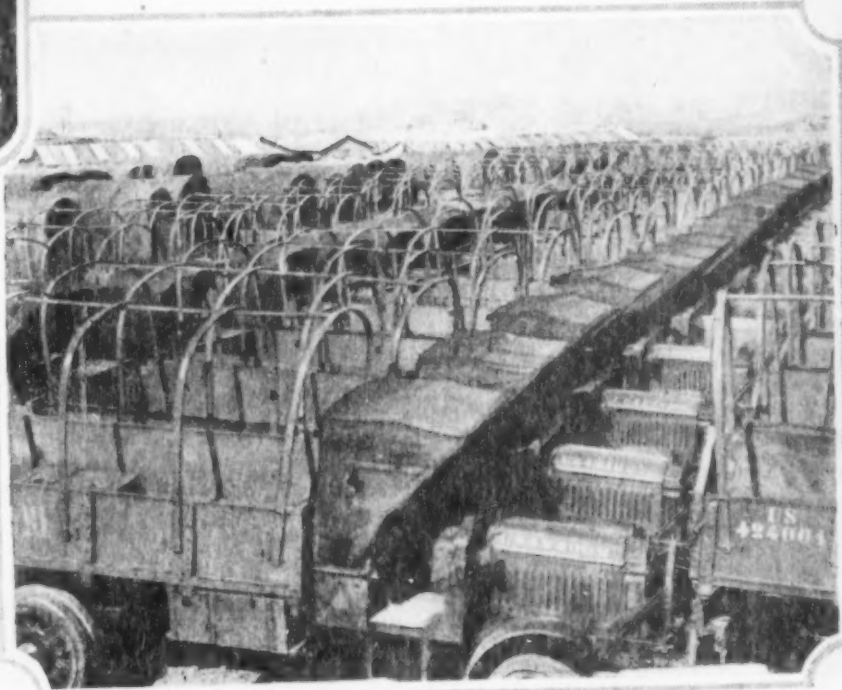


Camp Kitchen No. 12 at Pontenezen which won the prize for quality and efficiency in the army contest. Sergeants Northcutt and Odom, two boys from Virginia, are in charge of the Kitchen.



The section of the camp known as Buzzy-Boo Park. One gets a good idea of the proper use of duckboard here. All around Brest the roads and foot-paths are being constantly improved, the work being done largely by German prisoners.

The old Napoleon barracks at Pontenezen. Washing accommodations in the camp are not of the first class, though now a bathing plant has a capacity of 2,500 men an hour. Though the barracks themselves are in good condition, the dough-boys now prefer the tents which under the clean-up have been made far more comfortable. Only a few months ago the barracks were the luxurious quarters of the camp. There are 1,100 buildings, of which 450 are barracks, each holding 112 men. There are 6,000 tents, all provided with floors and each holding six men.



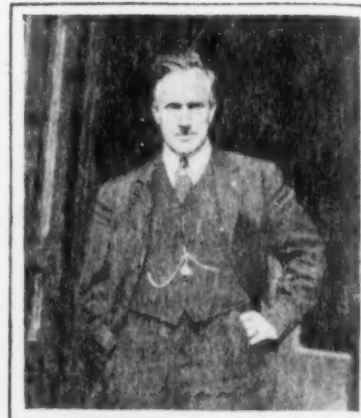
American motor truck park at Brest. The transportation is pooled at Brest among the different army units, thus allowing maximum efficiency at minimum cost, and saving tremendously in repair work, as the crews can be kept constantly at work. The camp's capacity is 80,000 men, 20,000 permanent and 60,000 transient troops.

Canada's Fight Against Bolshevism

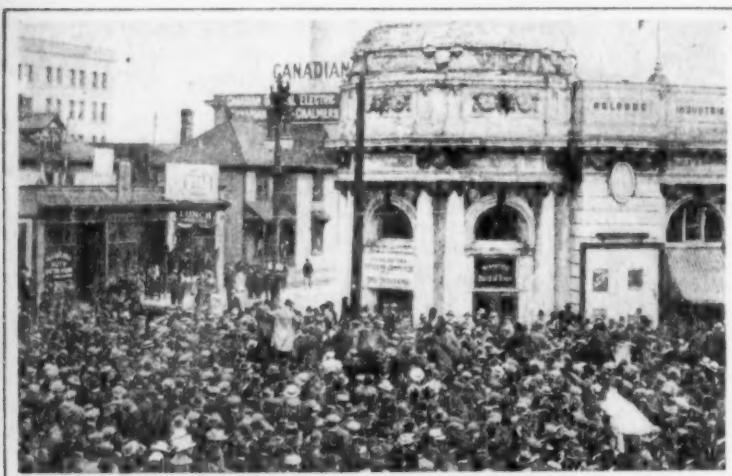
Photographs by JAMES H. HARE, Staff Photographer



Strikers in Winnipeg parade through Broadway and Main Street to the City Hall, where a delegation later called on Mayor Gray. The Canadian general strike has settled down to the bitterest fight between union labor and a community that the western world has seen. Canada looks upon the strike as a finish fight against the soviet idea in government.



Mayor Gray, Winnipeg, whose administration faces one of the severest tests in municipal history with government, provincial and city employees out, and many Aldermen siding with the strikers.



Strikers about to tear down sign (center) from the Board of Trade doorway in the Industrial Building, Winnipeg, "Headquarters of Citizens Committee of One Thousand." Though small fights have occurred regularly, there has been no mob violence except in the matter of destroying signs, newspapers, etc.



The same doorway a few moments after the sign was torn down. This demonstration followed a visit to the Parliament buildings to demand new legislation favorable to the strikers. The general strike began in May over a trivial labor dispute, but it developed into a matter of "bolsheviks" vs. "bourgeois."



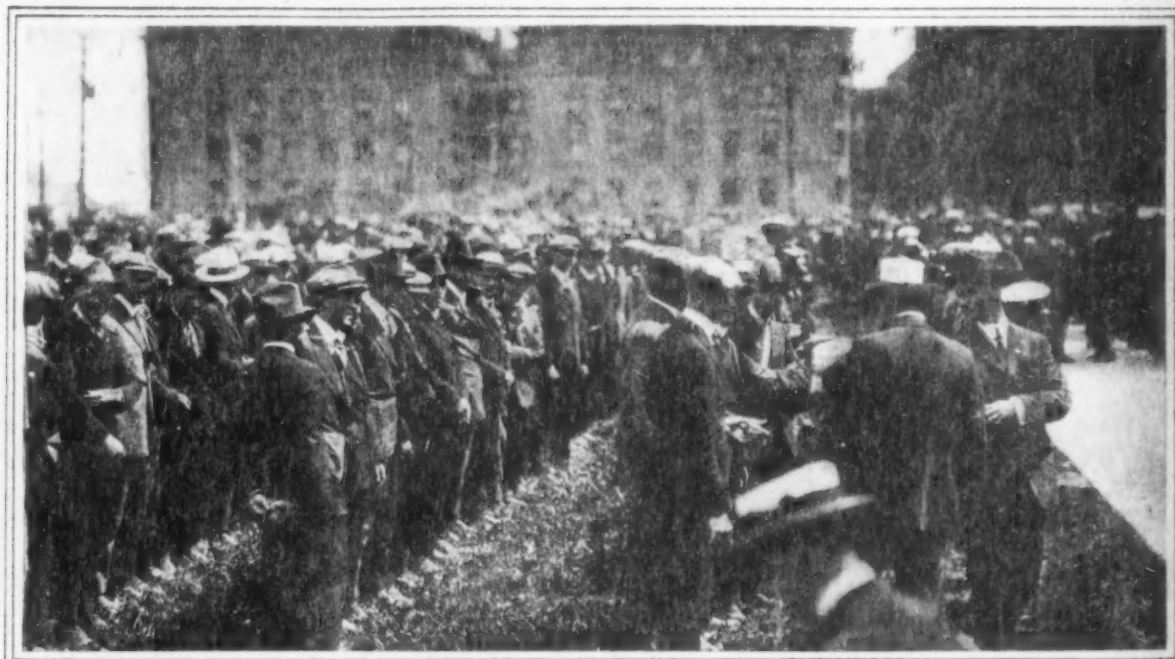
Premier Norris of Manitoba at the left with R. S. Thornton, Minister of Education. Time and again the strikers have demanded the resignation of these men unless they would put through legislation permitting compulsory collective bargaining and other radical changes.



Lord Strathcona's Horse returns from France after making a gallant reputation, but instead of a welcome the regiment finds the city on strike. Against the strike are lined up the employers, conservative labor element, the "bourgeois" citizens, and the federal, provincial and city governments. Photographs on this and the opposite page were taken in Winnipeg.



Canadian soldiers, returned from overseas, resentful of the strikers' claims that the "troops" were with them, organized a separate parade.



Canadian veterans lining up for the parade in support of the government. Soldiers marched away to call upon Premier Norris to repudiate paraders who had called on him earlier to demand his resignation. So far the government has centered its efforts on breaking the sympathetic strike, and has refused to promise anything while the sympathetic strike is on.



Swearing in special constables at the City Hall. Owing to the disaffection of the police and the firemen it was necessary to swear in great numbers of citizens as special officers. Enough of them are being sworn to give protection to all men desiring to return to work. The police department is undergoing reorganization.



The head of the "soldiers'" parade starts for the Parliament buildings. Among the cities of western and central Canada sympathetic strikes have been declared, and for the first time in its history Toronto is in the clutches of a general strike. In nearly all of these cities returned soldiers have repudiated the radical leaders.



When Mayor Gray received the "soldiers'" parade at the City Hall who fought in France, and many wore decorations. When the railroad employees they brought themselves into direct conflict important battle of the strike, for the whole energy of the au

The signs were carried by men who called out the postal and government and lost the most now bent to break the strike.



Premier Norris denounced the strikers' parade because of its leaders, who advocated Bolshevism. He refused to write his resignation or to promise new legislation unless the people of the province demanded it in a constitutional manner.



Why we emphasize popular price in this roofing label

BECAUSE heretofore quality alone has been the standard by which Johns-Manville Roofings could be judged in relation to ordinary roofings.

Price or first cost has been the one factor on which cheaper roofings could rely and undoubtedly thousands of buyers have denied themselves the splendid durability of a Johns-Manville Asbestos Roofing because of its apparent expensiveness.

For years Johns-Manville has been working to produce an Asbestos roll roofing that would provide the weatherproof, fire retardant qualities that Asbestos alone can give, at a price that would meet the widest popular demand. The result is

Asbestone

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A Johns-Manville roofing of Asbestos rock fibre, waterproofed with natural asphalts. Being all mineral, it cannot rot or disintegrate and therefore does not need painting or costly refinishing.

Stone Roofs Don't Burn

No other ready roofing can give you the fire-protection of Johns-Manville Asbestos. Asbestone is the only low-priced roofing that will stand the famous "blow-torch test." This fact alone has placed Asbestos Roofing on thousands of even temporary structures where fire meant big risk to production programs.

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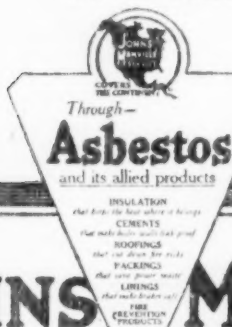
That is why Asbestone never needs coating or costly refinishing. Add to this, its qualities of weatherproof, permanent durability—and it is easy to see why Asbestone is fast becoming the most popular roofing in America.

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Serves in Conservation

No Relief for the Taxpayer

By OSWALD F. SCHUETTE
Washington Bureau, LESLIE'S WEEKLY

On a rainy afternoon in May, President Wilson sat in front of his little typewriter in our Parisian White House, and autotypographically appealed to the Republican Sixty-sixth Congress to repeal the "obnoxious consumption taxes" which its Democratic predecessor, the Sixty-fifth Congress, had imposed.

At the same time, Director General Hines of the United States Railroad Administration sat in front of a lot of red ink figures in his Washington office. The figures spelt deficiency in about every line of railroading. He added them up and he added them down. But they always came out the same way. In February he had asked Congress for a \$750,000,000 revolving fund to square these deficits, and get a little black ink on his railroad ledgers. But a filibuster had killed the bill, and Mr. Hines had to go to the banks of the country with a pocketful of "I. O. U's." to get money enough to keep the wolf away.

But the wolf seems to have been an insatiable animal, and when the new Congress came into being, Mr. Hines found that a trifle like \$750,000,000 wouldn't satisfy him at all. There had been three more months of deficits, and Mr. Hines found he couldn't be satisfied with a cent less than \$1,200,000,000. Yes, One Billion, Two Hundred Million Dollars. The first three years of the Civil War did not cost that much real money.

Mr. Hines's appeal put the "obnoxious consumption taxes" in a new light. They couldn't be repealed unless something were found to take their place, and the Sixty-fifth Congress had explored the possibilities pretty well of general taxation. At that Mr. Hines allowed only for the first four months of 1919 deficits, at \$250,000,000. At that rate—and there seemed no prospect of lessening them—the deficit for the year would be \$500,000,000 more. And even that wouldn't permit handing the roads back to their owners in profit-making shape. So the new Congress found it had to figure far more closely than President Wilson found it necessary when he made his overseas recommendations concerning the "state of the nation."

Everybody Wants to Spend Money

For Mr. Hines's request for a trifle of \$1,200,000,000 seemed only a starter. Bureau heads, department chiefs, cabinet officials, and Congressmen seem to lie awake nights in Washington trying to think up ways of spending money. There is no partisan difference there. The Republicans have just as many ways of spending money as the Democrats. Only for the next two years all the spending will be done by Democrats, while it is the Republicans who must find the money to be spent. Already, the departmental figures in the hands of the Appropriations Committee of the House of Representatives estimate the needs for the next year at \$7,000,000,000. But that, admittedly, is only a starter. For all of which the taxpayers must pay. Thanks to Mr. Kitchen's "obnoxious consumption taxes" a lot of folks are suddenly discovering that there are such things as taxes. If their infliction—even for two months—is enough to remind about 110,000,000 of us of this unpleasant fact, so that we will be a little less clamorous for governmental appropriations for our pet hobbies and theories, they will not have lived in vain. The task of taking them off began early in the present session. In fact the start had been made in the Sixty-fifth Congress, for it was apparent at that time that there would be a howl against the consumption taxes. The first to fall, as far as a repeal bill in the House of Representatives was concerned, were "luxury taxes." Their repeal was t

a general abolition of a lot more excise taxes, including those on furs and automobiles and ice cream sodas and other things of daily wear and tear.

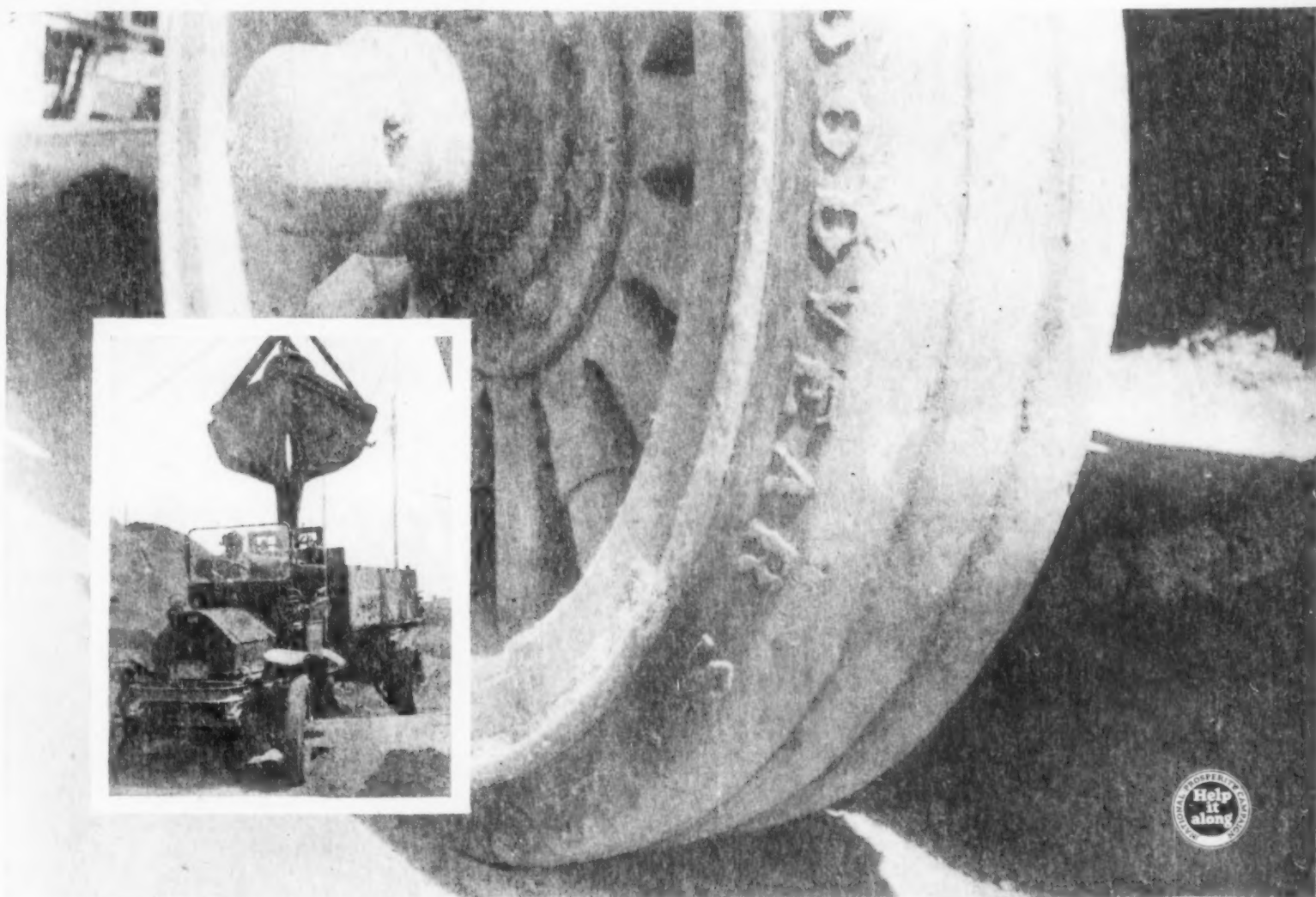
Keeping Uncle Sam Afloat

But the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives hit a snag. That is the committee which has the pleasant job of finding "ways and means" of keeping the Government afloat. It pumps taxes and tariffs into the treasury while the Appropriation Committees open the spigots and the bungholes in a patriotic effort to keep all this money in circulation. The Ways and Means Committee found that if it abolished all the "obnoxious consumption taxes" against which complaints had been sent to Paris and elsewhere, some of the bungholes and spigots might run dry. Mr. Hines, for instance, might not get all his \$1,200,000,000.

The repeal of the luxury taxes alone meant a decrease of \$85,000,000 a year in the treasury income. A cold chill ran up the respective spines of Mr. Hines and his financial chief, Carter Glass, Secretary of the Treasury. A similar phenomenon took place in the vertebral vicinages of Chairman Good of the Appropriations Committee, who is supposed to be the "watch-dog of the treasury." There might be nothing for him to watch. But the real sufferer from this sensation was Chairman Fordney of the aforesaid Ways and Means Committee. For he knew that if they chopped off any more of these "obnoxious consumption taxes," we would have to sell the Philippines, or the northern peninsula of Michigan, or fire Mr. Burleson, to keep afloat. True, Mr. Fordney is busy at a protective tariff bill which may bring in about \$500,000,000. But it will take some time to get that signed by President Wilson and in the meantime Mr. Hines's and other able deficits will keep on growing.

No Relief Until 1921

But it won't be wise for any of us to figure on getting out from under our respective tax burdens—whether we are a billion dollar corporation trying to pare off a paltry million from our tax bill, or a thirsty newsboy who has to contribute a cent on every ice cream soda he consumes. There is nothing in events in Washington to promise any real relief. If the new Congress does not find some real recipe for economy pretty soon, our taxes will go up instead of down. If the statesmen have some real luck, they may find new ways of levying "invisible taxes," so that we won't know we are paying them. But that isn't easy. And it will be harder after Prohibition has cut off a billion or so, in internal revenue stamps and corporation taxes. Dead industries pay no taxes—not even inheritance taxes. The Republican leaders hope to work out some relief by 1921, by cutting down expenditures and revamping the tax laws. But even they do not speak with too much confidence. Senator Smoot, for instance, one of the ablest of our fiscal statesmen, thinks that the tax on corporations may be cut about \$1,000,000,000 in the taxes for the calendar year 1920, payable in 1921. But he does not believe they will be cut any deeper for a long time after that. "The American people will not see any low taxes for a quarter of a century," he said. "Our annual interest charges alone will run from \$850,000,000 to \$900,000,000 a year." That estimate is pretty low, for at present our annual interest-charge is nearer \$1,250,000,000. The adjustment of our accounts with our war associates whom we loaned a lot of billions, however, will help to bring this total down toward Senator Smoot's figures. But it won't make the taxpayer any more popular.



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—Mr. John Cassaretto, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Crushed Rock, Cement and Fresh Water Sand, San Francisco, California.

BEFORE this business man had experience with Goodyear Solid Tires he regarded the service limit of truck tires in his work to be 7,500 miles.

Now he points to a pair of Goodyear Solid Tires which at 10,830 miles appear well able to travel that much further.

This is plainly indicated by the un-retouched photograph of one of them shown above.

It should be noted that these are Goodyear Solid Tires of the wide single type built for rear wheel service on short hauls or irregular going.

For eight months the big dependables have been grinding over biting rock, gravel and cobblestones while making up to 20 trips per day with 5-ton loads.

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Senate Should Have Treaty

By CHARLTON BATES STRAYER

THE Senate has been accused of playing politics with the treaty, but there is no petty politics in the demand, and thanks to Senator Borah we now have published the text of the treaty. The historical precedent is to withhold a treaty from publication until signed by the enemy. The issuance of a summary was a concession to popular interest and demand that the main provisions be made known. But the reign of precedent has been broken by this war, although it might still be valid in this case if it meant an earlier or more certain signing by the enemy. All precedent was broken, however, when Germany published the full treaty and permitted its sale at fifteen cents per copy on the streets of German cities. Meanwhile the United States Senate, which must give its approval by a two-thirds vote before the nation is bound, has had to be satisfied with a popular summary which has been called "wretched" and "imperfect." While the Senate has asked in vain for the complete text, it was an amazing experience for Senator Lodge, Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, to find that there were at least a half dozen copies of the complete treaty in New York City. Senator Lodge had the opportunity of reading for an hour and a half from one of these copies received by certain favored interests in New York. Of course the Senate will have the treaty, every word and punctuation mark, before it votes upon it, but since Germany has published it and New York has gotten copies of it direct from Paris, why longer withhold it from the Senate?

Whose fault is it? Some dispatches say that secrecy was imposed by President Wilson, others that the British and French Premiers were responsible for it. The latter is the more reasonable view, as both Lloyd George and Clemenceau fear the reception that will be given the details of the reparations clauses by the Socialist and labor elements. Justly or unjustly, the Peace Conference has been criticized on all sides because it did not live up to the Wilsonian principle of "open covenants, openly arrived at." In the interest of harmony the President should arrange to give the Senate the full text at once.

Speed Up

There is great and universal impatience at the slowness with which the world is being brought to a peace basis. Proposals and counter proposals add to the delay and fan the fires of unrest everywhere. A Paris dispatch says it will be impossible for the French Parliament to ratify the German treaty before August 24. The United States Senate will be even later if it gives a real examination to the treaty, said to comprise over 200 closely printed pages. I believe it to be the duty of the Senate to ratify unless it finds something in the document that actually infringes the sovereign powers of the United States. But the Senate has the right to demand time for deliberate consideration of that which it is asked to ratify. There is the possibility that the accumulated resentment of the country over the general delay in securing peace may be heaped upon the Senate should it delay ratification. This is a very strong reason why the complete text of the treaty should be furnished immediately to the Senate.

Austria a Good Sport

Austria proves herself a better sport in defeat than her stronger ally. It was the Austrian note, inspired by Germany, that precipitated the war. Austria, as I so many times pointed out, was the weak link in the Teutonic chain. It was the Austrian collapse which sealed the doom of Germany. The Austrian Republic, the responsible nucleus of the dismembered Austro-Hungarian Empire, had to wait six

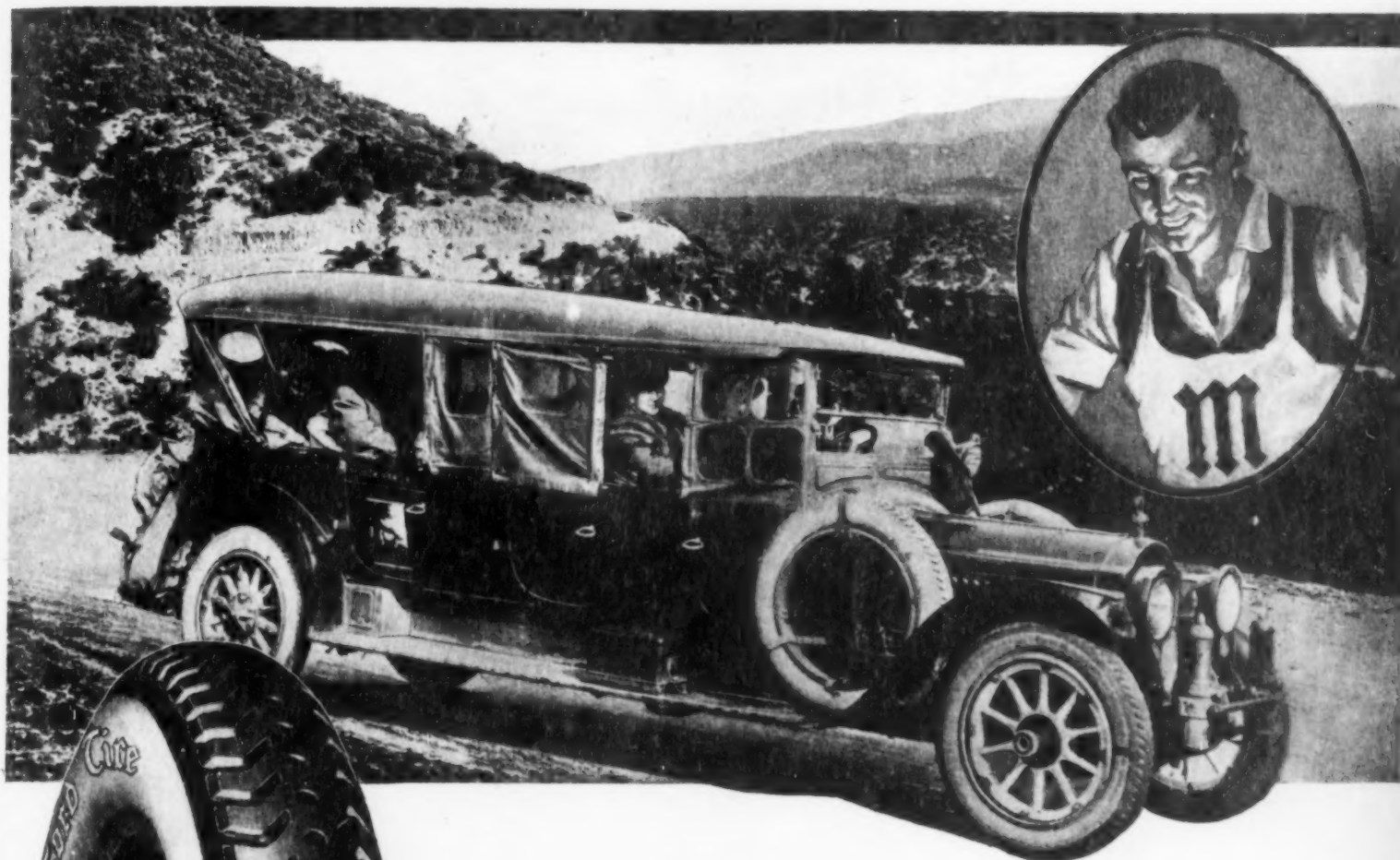
months while Germany was being disposed of by the Peace Conference. When at last their delegation appeared at St. Germain it was with smiling Dr. Karl Renner at the head. Called before the Conference to receive peace terms they came without arrogance or whine. In reply to Clemenceau, Renner stood respectfully, in contrast with the seated Brockdorf-Rantzau. Acknowledging the "horrible crime of 1914 committed" by the old government, Dr. Renner said, "We are before you as one of the parts of the vanquished empire, ready to assume our share for the consequences of the war, ready to accept each and every proposition you make to us." The Austrian spokesman acknowledged also the generous relief action organized by Mr. Hoover, on behalf of the Allied Powers, that had saved the people from downright starvation. The world had no love for the ancient empire of the Hapsburgs. The nationalities that composed it will have to assume their share of the cost of the war, but in paying it they will not labor under the incubus of the world's hatred as will be the lot of Germany.

The Champion Whiners

A bully always whines when whipped. When victory perched on her banners Germany was superlatively arrogant; since her banners have trailed in the dust she has become the world's champion whiner. The terms of the treaty are very comprehensive, but not as drastic as a stern sense of justice demanded. The terms might have been ever so lenient and the Teuton would still have complained about their severity. Germany's air of injured innocence is ludicrous. Her complaint about the blockade, both as a weapon of war and as a repressive measure since the armistice, shows lack of self-respect. Germany knows the blockade is a perfectly legal method of waging war and of bringing a nation to terms. When Germany raves about the Allied effort to starve her innocent women and children, do her hypocritical spokesmen forget about Poland, Serbia, Armenia? The most regrettable thing about Germany's whine is that it shuts out all confession of guilt. We will have no Germany that can be trusted until there is a Germany that acknowledges guilt. Maximilian Harden's voice is not enough. It is the same old crowd, camouflaged it is true, that is behind the present German Government. There can be no new Germany worthy of trust until Germany confesses guilt before the world and is made to feel that her sufferings are the result of her crimes.

Softening the Terms

Germany has got to sign, if not in Versailles then in Berlin, as Lloyd George has said. The question is, will the Allied Powers make her sign the terms as given, with a gentleman's agreement as to certain modifications to be made afterward, or will the terms be softened as an inducement to have her sign? After all the weeks spent in deliberations the terms agreed upon should have been final, but since Germany has made counter proposals the confidence of some members of the Peace Conference in the original terms seems to be shaken. France is opposed to any modifications. The treaty is already too soft to suit France. Lloyd George has made a complete change of front and has agreed to modifications to meet the demands of the British Liberal Party. President Wilson is credited with taking the position that, the terms having been determined after exhaustive negotiations, it is not for him to advocate changes at the eleventh hour. The Saar Valley clause might well be reconsidered, on the ground of not harmonizing with the principles upon which the armistice was signed.



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NO more convincing proof of a tire's supremacy has ever been submitted to the court of public opinion. It comes from the private tests of the Eldorado Stage Company, Los Angeles, Cal. They're one of the largest users of tires in the world. To them it meant a huge sum of money to establish which tire carries a heavy load lightly, and runs the farthest.

Twenty-two leading makes of tires were tested on the Eldorado's seventeen 12-Passenger Packards. They travel an average of 153 miles daily—a combined distance of 936,000 miles a year. That's more than 37 times around the world.

Proof of Uniform Mileage

This is the "Service de Luxe" for which the Miller Tires competed and won. Their victory was based—not on exceptional mileage of a single casing—but on long distance uniformity, tire after tire.

Once the burro was the only transportation where today this grand fleet carries thousands of passengers between Los Angeles, Bakersfield and Taft. Here Nature has painted with lavish hand a wide panorama of peaks, canyons, rivers, verdant hills and valleys.

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Next time you visit California don't miss this enchanting trip—made in parlor car comfort in an Eldorado stage running on buoyant Miller Cord Tires.

All Millers are uniform because their workmanship is uniform. The Eldorado tests have reaffirmed it. You can get these championship tires—but only from the authorized Miller Dealer. If you don't know his name, write us.

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Mellow-aged till Perfect
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**"Your Nose
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The Perfect Tobacco for Pipe and Cigarette

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Behind the Scenes with the Censor

Continued from page 972

bolster up public confidence in a phase of our military preparations that the newspapers were already branding as a failure? The statement became at once a matter of moment to the whole nation, for was not the American war program largely dependent upon the development of our air forces? The results of the several investigations instituted at that time are now matters of history; pages of the Congressional Record are devoted to the subject. Thus is emphasized the capacity for mischief in four apparently innocent photographs that blew the lid off a condition that started in the Equipment Division of the Signal Corps and developed into a political situation of the first magnitude.

Another photograph that was presumed to be harmless, until it became an object of editorial comment in a New York newspaper—which used it as a means for attacking the reliability of the pictures issued by the Committee on Public Information in the earlier but always stormy days of its career—was an official Signal Corps picture of cavalymen at the National Army training camp at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, riding over a sand bank. Cross-country riding was, of course, a part of the military training at the camp, and riding over sand banks in general and over this sand bank in particular was a regular and established stunt. As Signal Corps photographers were not ordinarily equipped with observation towers to enable them to obtain any desired elevations, this particular cameraman had to content himself with a position on the ground, at the foot of the bank, from which location he tilted his camera upward in order to photograph the horsemen as they came over the summit. The effect was a striking and unusual distortion. One editor, critical of the administration and of the "Creel Committee," promptly held up the picture to ridicule as an exaggeration, and cried "fake!" But the critics were wrong, and the picture was right—as was proven by the motion pictures made at the same time, of the same subject, and in the same place, by the Signal Corps movie operator.

On rare occasions official photographs of a confidential nature found their way through devious channels into the magazines and newspapers. A typical instance was furnished by an officer in the Ordnance Department who requested the Signal Corps to make some pictures, for record purposes only, of the 240 m. Stokes trench mortar at the Aberdeen Proving Grounds. Now all pictures of tests and experimental work were regarded as strictly confidential, and all came under the censor's ban. But the particular officer for whom these pictures were made "for official use only" wrote an article for a technical magazine, and submitted the print as an illustration, without first getting the military censor's O.K. on it, and releasing it through the prescribed channels, which provided for a fair and equitable distribution of these government documents to all comers. The publication of this photograph not only violated a ruling and circulated confidential information, but also opened the War Department to criticism on the ground of favoritism. The immediate reaction was a series of requests from other magazines for similar "exclusive rights" on official photographs, and much tact was needed to explain the situation and smooth ruffled feelings.

During the early days of the war in 1917 before the photographers and the press had become experienced in sensing the military values of pictures, one of the New York dailies published in its Sunday supplement a small and not particularly interesting snap-shot of a few sailors marching along a street on the way to their vessel at a "port of embarkation."

That picture caused trouble. In the first place, the editor was not a proper

judge of the value of the information of military import in that photograph. He did not appreciate that a sign over a shop in the background definitely identified that mysterious "port of embarkation" as Newport, Rhode Island. He did not know that the names of vessels usually appeared on the sailors' hat bands, and that a view of a sailor in a crowded street might tip off the enemy's agent to knowledge that a certain vessel was in a certain port at a certain day. All such information is of value to the enemy. Whether or not this particular information ever reached Wilhelmstrasse through the medium of this particular photograph may never be known, although it is entirely conceivable that it prompted a German agent to start an investigation which might not otherwise have been made. There was real cause for complaint by the editors, because official Signal Corps photographs from overseas actually did, for a while, reach certain newspapers in this country through private sources. In some instances these photographs arrived and were actually published before the army authorities at Washington had themselves received them through military channels or even knew of their existence. One Sunday morning I was surprised to find in the gravure section of a New York daily the first photograph to reach this country of Lieutenant Quentin Roosevelt's grave; to add to my surprise, the picture purported to be, and later was proven to be, an official photograph. All official pictures passed through my office, and I knew that no such print had reached me. Apparently, the picture had gone directly to the editor either from the Signal Corps Laboratory at Vincennes, or from the Committee on Public Information office in Paris.

The expected howl came. Practically every big illustrative news syndicate and pictorial editor in New York arose in indignation that was considerably righteous, one must admit, and demanded just how and why one of the most valuable news pictures of the war should be given exclusively to one paper. Investigation showed that a representative of the Committee on Public Information in Paris had passed out a few newly arrived prints to local representatives of American newspapers before these pictures had been forwarded by the Signal Corps to this country, thus making exclusive releases.

One of the first inquiries made by the civilian visitor to the confidential files is for "atrocity pictures." And his regard for the pictorial records of the war undergoes a noticeable slump when I can produce no photographs of Belgian children with amputated hands or mutilated English Red Cross nurses or Canadian sergeants hanging crucified to trees. Horror photographs are exceedingly rare; the few that are available have been obtained almost entirely from foreign agencies. Several views of slain men, women and children have come from Serbian and Armenian sources, and some of them have been circulated by war relief organizations for arousing sympathy for a people who have suffered so terribly from the red scourge. The British and French are said to have obtained such pictures as records of Hun brutality, but few, except photographs of U-boat victims, and victims of German "traps" on the battlefield, have reached the War Department files in this country.

It is difficult at best to accept photographs as proofs of atrocities. Mere views of dead women and children do not necessarily prove the enemy's disregard of the rules of warfare; indeed, such pictures do not prove even that the dead were victims of war at all. Pathetic as a photograph of a ruined church or home may be, it does not show the circumstances of the ruination, nor is it even evidence that it was ruined by the enemy.

Concluded on page 984

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Behind the Scenes with the Censor

Concluded from page 982

Several pictures that led to foreign complications were fraught with infinite danger. On notable occasions, situations more troublesome than the War Department or the State Department liked to admit, were developed. One of the official photographs which, on its face, seemed most harmless, proved a veritable bombshell. The picture showed a German war prisoner, Captain Koening, formerly in command of one of the interned enemy vessels, in his working clothes, at the war prison camp at Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia. It was taken on February 8, 1918, while the captain was bossing some of his men in the manual labor of preparing vegetable gardens. The picture itself was innocent enough, but it was published over a caption that indicated that interned German officers were put to work on the rock pile. The picture reached Berlin, and presto! Uncle Sam had an international problem on his hands. To put captured officers at manual labor is a violation of the rules of war, so the German high command issued a curt statement to the effect that all American officers in its hands would be set at menial labor as a reprisal. The incident has become historic in the office of the picture censor because of the unexpected trouble that just one supposedly innocent little snap-shot caused. Incidentally, the misunderstanding was adjusted before serious damage was done, through the prompt and vigorous efforts of neutral nations.

Photographs that brought us into misunderstandings with friendly nations were always causes of special anxiety. One picture that created a delicate situation showed a new type of Handley-Page bombing plane; it was published in a New York newspaper in July, 1918, together with a brief statement to the effect that 10,000 of these planes "can be manufactured in this country and delivered in France by May 1, 1919, according to officials of the Handley-Page Company, each machine flying the Atlantic under its own power, arriving in France three days after leaving erecting shops in the United States." Now the Handley-Page is an English plane, although it was then being manufactured in this country in order to meet the emergencies of war. The photograph was made by a private photographer and was given to the press, together with a statement by a representative of the company. The picture was not submitted to the military censor, who did not know of its existence until it was published and the damage was done. All pictures of new inventions or new types of machines or new appliances, and all statements concerning military plans, came strictly under the ban. The British War office made an issue of the case, and advised us that, had the leak occurred in England, some one would have been "dealt with summarily." With the responsibilities for the incident this article is not concerned; a report may be found in the files of the Military Intelligence Division. But the case is interesting as evidence

of the importance with which the British censors regarded pictures of war material.

A somewhat similar case was presented by the publication of a photograph of a Filloux 155 m. French gun, mounted on a new type of automotive tractor. The still picture did not reveal the true significance of the device; to all outward appearance it showed nothing but a field-piece on an ordinary carriage. But the motion picture, made at the same time, showed the device in operation, and, of course, gave the secret away. The French Government made immediate representations to the Chief of Field Artillery at Washington, and another international complication, caused by a photograph, was thrust upon us.

The wonder is that we did not have more of them than we did have. Both the British and French authorities expressed surprise and at times alarm over what they regarded as a reckless publication of photographs of a nature which in their own countries would have been suppressed. Perhaps they were right; they had had far more experience in war and in war censorship problems than we.

But our good friends, France and England, were not the only Allied nations to be disturbed by what they regarded as our reckless use of photographs.

Japan took issue on several occasions to the portrayal of Japanese as spies, plotting against America, in motion-picture dramas; for the period immediately preceding our entrance into the war, our Oriental neighbors as well as Mexicans were apparently very popular as "heavies" among some of the producing companies. At the suggestion of Washington, however, the producers modified these films in order to keep racial feeling at least as far away as possible from a world already inflamed with hatreds. Holland, too, was aggrieved over the publication of photographs showing the hauling down of her flag from the Dutch ships which were taken over by the United States in New York harbor on March 28, 1918.

New Zealand became disturbed because some camera men snapped some views of Anzac and Maori troops passing through the Panama Canal on their way to France, and there was danger that the photographs might find circulation in this country and thus advertise a route that was kept secret for many months.

No such severe restrictions were placed on photographers in this country as abroad, nor did the law provide any penalty for a violation of the Government's "requests" concerning the use of privately taken photographs further than a revocation of the photographer's permit to make pictures on Government territory. The result was that the American people probably saw much more of their army through pictures than did any of the Allies. Uncle Sam regarded pictures as good propaganda; they helped both to create and to maintain public interest and pride in the army by showing what it was doing.

Shows in New York

ATTRACTIONS TO WHICH YOU MAY SAFELY TAKE YOUR DAUGHTER—

Astor	East is West	Fay Bainter as Chin- ese	Nora Bayes	Toot Sweet	Musical show of so- dier life
Belasco	Dark Rosaleen	Comedy of Irish life	Plymouth	The Jew	Italian play with John and Lionel Barrymore
Booth	The Better Ole	Bairnsfather humor	Republic	The Woman in Room 13	Thrilling melodrama
Broadhurst	39 East	Amusing character play	Shubert	A Lonely Romeo	New musical show
Cohan & Harris	The Royal Vagabond	Rolling satire on comic opera	Vanderbilt	The Little Journey	Character comedy
Comedy	Toby's Bow	Southern comedy			
Criterion	Three Wise Fools	Sentimental comedy			
44th Street	Take It From Me	Bright musical play			
48th Street	I Love You	Witty comedy			
Gaiety	Lightnin'	Delightful character play			
Garrick	John Ferguson	Powerful drama			
Globe	She's a Good Fellow	Bright musical com- edy			
Greenwich Village	The Greenwich Village Follies	New revue			
Hudson	Friendly Enemies	Play about loyalty			
Lyceum	Daddies	Bachelors and kid- dies			
Lyric	The Lady in Red	Light musical show			
Miller	La, La, Lucile	Brisk musical com- edy			
			Winter Garden	Monte Cristo, Jr.	Snappy extra- vaganzas

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Fulton	Please Get Married	Honeymoon farce
Knickerbocker	Listen, Lester!	Amusing revue
Liberty	Scandals of 1919	Dancing revue
Selwyn	Tumble In	Cheerful musical show



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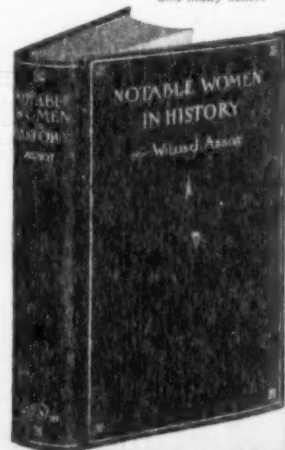
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Concluded from page 971

of teachers are compared with the scale of wages in certain selected industrial cities in different parts of the United States, it will show that hod carriers earn more than the average salaries paid to teachers; that carpenters, glaziers, printing machine tenders earn twice as much; that wiremen, lathers, blacksmiths and machinists earn about two and a half times as much; and that bricklayers, plumbers, and structural iron workers earn about three times as much. If the salaries of teachers are compared with those of lawyers, doctors, and business men, the comparison is even more discouraging.

From data collected from more than twenty-five thousand teachers in cities of all sizes throughout the United States, it appears that upon the basis of the salaries now paid teachers must spend from seventy-five to one hundred per cent. of the salaries that they receive for the bare necessities of life. Assuming that room and board should cost not more than fifty per cent. of the teacher's salary, and that other necessary expenditures constitute the other fifty per cent., it has been found that in forty-eight per cent. of the cities teachers would have to spend more than one hundred per cent. of the maximum salary paid in these cities in order to have room and board of the quality proposed for them by the superintendent of schools and to meet the other necessary expenses involved in maintaining their health, providing clothing, securing books, engaging in work that looks in the direction of professional advancement, enjoying the more worthwhile types of recreation, and the like. It must be remembered that these are the teachers of the more favored group. There are literally tens of thousands of teachers who must supplement the salaries paid them in order even to eke out the miserable existence by reason of which they are disqualified for the important public service in which they are engaged.

The issue before the American people today can be very simply put. What kind of teachers do we want for our boys and girls? The answer is just as simple. We want for every American boy and girl the kind of a teacher that the most intelligent parent wants for his boys and girls. If teachers who are adequately educated and professionally trained are to be provided for all American children, we shall have to invest greatly increased sums in the salaries of teachers. With the cost of living at the present level, no one can afford to spend the years necessary for preparation for the teacher's work unless the minimum initial salary be raised to at least one thou-

sand dollars. It is comforting to know that a movement of this sort is already in evidence, and that in some of the smaller communities of the United States, as well as in some of the larger cities, action has been taken which will secure a better quality of teacher for these more intelligent communities. Monroe, Michigan, Whiting, Indiana, Bozeman, Montana, and Pocatello, Idaho, are among the cities which have established a minimum salary of one thousand dollars for teachers in the elementary schools. But the minimum salary is no less important than the maximum if we are to secure adequate service in our public school system.

A law recently passed in New York provides that in New York City the minimum salary in the elementary school shall be \$1005 and the maximum salary \$2,160, while for high-school teachers salaries will range from \$1,350 to \$3,150. If the more intelligent of our young men and young women are to be attracted to teaching as a profession, they must be assured of a career in this field. This assurance can be given them only in terms of a minimum salary which will enable them to live decently when they begin their work, and a maximum salary which will make it possible for them to look forward to a career in which their earnings will be sufficient to enable them to live comfortably and to provide against old age and disability.

To stimulate the States in the development of more adequate provision for education, there has been introduced in Congress a bill providing for a national department of education, with a secretary who shall sit in the President's Cabinet, and for appropriations to the States in support of a program for the removal of illiteracy, the Americanization of foreigners, the development of physical education and health service, the training of teachers, and equalization of educational opportunity. The bill guarantees to the States and to the localities the administrative and supervisory control. The purpose of the measure is to establish a department which will be competent to conduct such inquiries and to propose such measures as will make for the realization of our democratic ideal in education. The appropriations are proposed for the sake of stimulating the States in the fields in which the necessity for immediate development is most apparent. If we believe that public education is the foundation upon which democracy must be built, we shall go forward with this program, which is in effect an acknowledgment of the fact that the nation may not ignore the partial failure of our scheme of public education in the United States.

The Kid Army

Continued from page 971

was the children's business to go to school, to study history and geography and other useful things that would make them good citizens when they grew up. Then came the Junior Red Cross to prove that national service was also education, and that the children's enthusiasm for it would put new vigor into every study in the regular curriculum. Convinced that it meant neither overwork nor neglect of studies, and that it would supply an outlet for the children's enthusiasm, parents and school authorities gave the scheme their support, and the simple machinery of the Junior Red Cross was soon in running order.

Each school joined as a unit, winning its membership by raising a school fund equal to 25 cents for each member or by making a satisfactory pledge of service to the parent chapter. Red Cross activities were incorporated into the regular program, but their range and number were an individual matter with each auxil-

iary. A special committee representing all the school interests of the community was the connecting link with the Red Cross chapter, and kept the schools informed of the work they could do for the Red Cross. Every part of the country was controlled and kept in line with Red Cross policy by National Headquarters, working through the fourteen divisional organizations. Since the beginning no change has been made in this scheme of organization. That the intermeshing of two great systems—the schools and the Red Cross—has been so successful is due to hard work and enthusiasm on both sides. In general the children were asked to make war supplies instead of the usual "models" in their sewing and woodwork classes, to help as they could in chapter activities and to raise enough money to support their own work.

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Concluded on page 988



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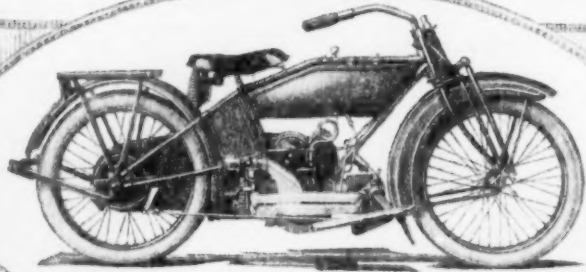
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Milwaukee, Wis.

The Kid Army

Concluded from page 987

refugee garments by many thousands. Ten of the fourteen Red Cross divisions reported 180,085 knitted articles as the children's total for the school year 1917-1918. Nine divisions totaled 388,353 hospital garments and supplies. Most of this sewing was done in school classes and workmanship took a voluntary upward leap to meet Red Cross standard of perfection.

Early in March, 1918, the boys of the Junior Red Cross received a hurry-up order to furnish the new Red Cross Convalescent houses, just being erected in connection with certain military hospitals. Before the end of June 4, 104 pieces of furniture were packed ready for shipment.

"Call up the Juniors!" has become a slogan with harassed chapter officials. They have served as messengers, odd-jobbers, stenographers, file clerks, sorters of salvage and collectors of old clothes—not in haphazard fashion but in orderly relays, working on schedule time. Their enthusiasm for parades and pageants is forever undiminished. Many a chapter workroom has drawn its full equipment of tables, benches, cabinets, packing cases and knitting needles from school carpentry shops.

Three million dollars is the estimated sum already raised by the Juniors to finance their work. Remember that in the penniless years below fifteen, a quarter looks as big as a dollar. About twelve million dollars' worth of energy and perseverance and self-sacrifice went into the raising of the school fund. It grew by pennies saved from the movies and the candy stand or earned by minding the baby and chopping kindling. It grew, too, by thousand dollar checks, the profit on such enterprises as school shops and bazaars, vegetable markets, entertainments or the collection and sale of a city's waste materials. The school fund has taught millions of boys and girls more about the value of money and about ways of earning and saving it than they will ever learn in their arithmetics.

The Junior Red Cross was born of the war emergency but it will not pass with the signing of peace. Fundamentally it has nothing to do with the war. It is based upon the desire of young people to have a part in the life going on around them, to share the conscious purpose of their race and nation, to do things that they can see are of real use. Already the children are adjusting their work to the new problems. Recently the school auxiliaries entered a competition in habits of personal health. Boys and girls are striving for the highest average in keeping themselves clean, in getting the proper amount of sleep and food and fresh air. Incidentally they are laying the foundations for greater physical efficiency—better public health. Knowing that the end of the war has not erased the awful need of devastated Europe, they are still making refugee garments. They have promised 10,000 tables and 30,000 chairs to help furnish the rebuilt villages of France.

In America's sixty thousand schools the children are organized for service. They are growing up in the idea of social responsibility. They understand it, not as an abstract but in terms of actual work and accomplishment. This organization that can bring a national purpose to the door of an isolated mountain school, that can mobilize millions of children in thirty days for a national effort, finds its strength in its adaptability to the terms of child life everywhere. It has merely helped the children of America to hitch their school work to the supreme purposes of the present hours. The resulting breadth of vision and sympathy, the clarity of purpose, is something never before dreamed of. It is hard to estimate what it will mean to America in the next fifty years, for the Kid Army is learning its future good citizenship at first hand—by being good citizens in the present.

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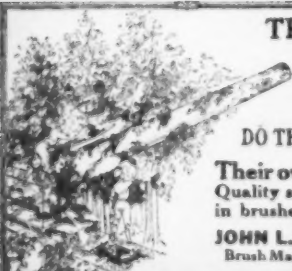
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Home Runs by Kings of Swatland

Continued from page 968

and Philadelphia, and together with Richardson, White and Rowe, helped to make Detroit's "Big Four" famous back in 1887, which was the year of his most sensational performances. That season he hit for .410, a high mark excelled by but few other sluggers. He also hit better than .300 for fourteen successive years from 1881 through 1894 and again in 1896.

Then there was "Cap" Adrian C. Anson, of Chicago, who surely deserved the batting crown awarded him by the fans. In 1870 the "Cap" hit .407 and .421 in 1887; and better than .300 from 1876 through 1890, a continuous stretch of fifteen years, and from 1893 through 1897. Sam Thompson, Detroit and Philadelphia, hit .406 in 1887 and .403 in 1894, and better than .300 in nine seasons between 1885 and 1896. The great Ed Delahanty, Philadelphia, reached .400 in 1894 and .408 in 1899, and qualified better than .300 for twelve successive years terminating in 1903. Roger Connor was in the .300 class twelve times from 1880 to 1895. Pete Browning hit .471 in 1887 and did better than .300 ten times between 1882 and 1893. Buck Ewing was in the better than .300 class nine times between 1883 and 1895. Jess Burkett hit .423 in 1895, .410 in 1896 and .402 in 1899, and eleven times was better than .300, and Hardie Richardson slugged over the .300 mark in seven out of eight consecutive years terminating in 1890.

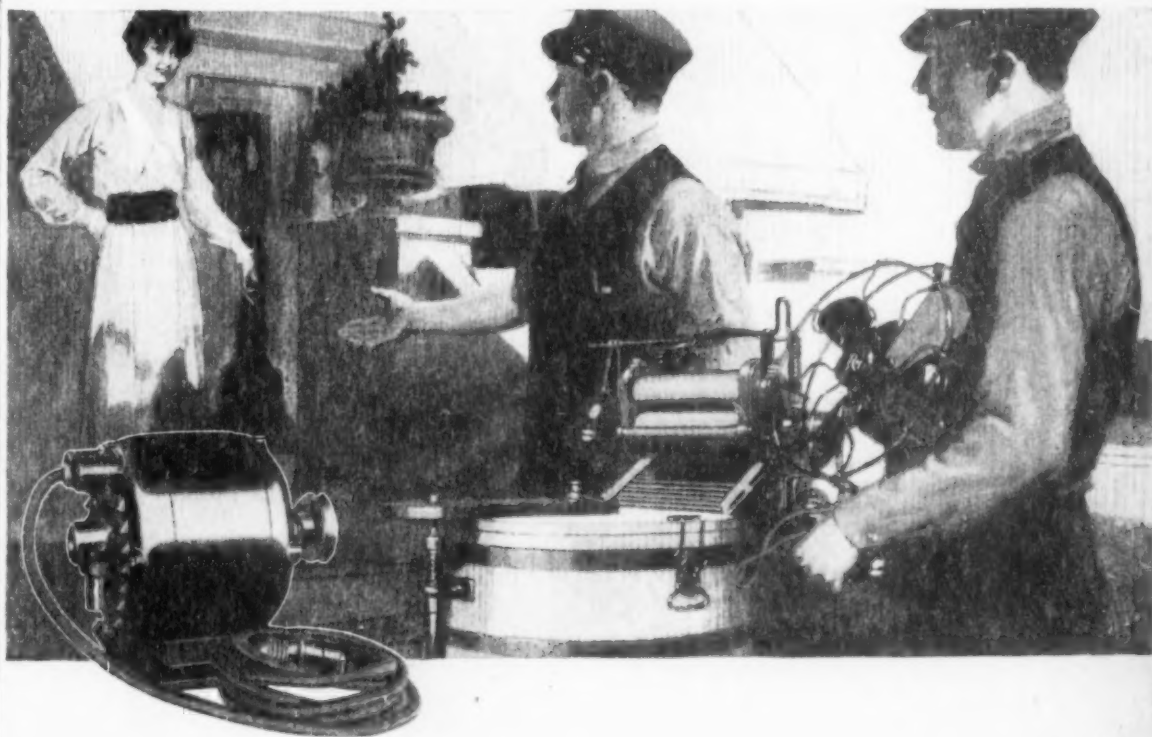
Anson was champion batter of the National League in 1879, 1881, 1887 and 1888. Brouters was champion in 1882, 1883, 1880, when he tied with Childs of Cleveland, and in 1892. Burkett was champion in 1895, 1896 and 1901 and J. E. O'Neill was champion of the American Association in 1887 and 1888.

Beginning in 1900 the major league baseball records have been kept with the greatest care, and are far more accurate than in the days previous. Since 1900 the verified figures show many interesting things in the hitting line have taken place. R. A. "Socks" Seybold, when playing with the Athletics in 1902, established the modern American League record with sixteen home runs. The National League record is held by "Gabby" Cravath, of the Quakers, who placed twenty-four to his credit in 1915.

"Babe" Ruth's mark of eleven circuit hits made last year has been excelled in the American League, not only by Seybold, but also by "Nap" Lajoie who, when with the Athletics in 1901, made twelve; by "Buck" Freeman, of the Red Sox, who made twelve in 1903; by Harry Davis, of the Athletics, who made twelve in 1906, and by Frank Baker, of the Philadelphia club, and Wally Pipp, of the Yankees, who also made twelve each, the former in 1913 and the latter in 1916. There also were several batters of the National League who hit twelve or more homers in a season beginning with the 1900 festivities. These are: Herman Long, Boston, twelve, 1900; Sam Crawford, Cincinnati, sixteen, 1901; Tim Jordan, Brooklyn, twelve, 1908; Frank Schulte, Cubs, twenty-one, 1911; Zimmerman, Cubs, fourteen, 1912; Cravath, Philadelphia, nineteen, both in 1913 and 1914 and twelve in 1917, when he tied with Davey Robertson, of the Giants. Robertson and Williams, of the Cubs, also tied at twelve each in 1916.

There is no question that Ruth already has earned a place in the baseball Hall of Fame, as have the other home run sluggers mentioned, but whether he will occupy a niche up among the celebrities of surpassing excellence depends upon whether he can show several more years of good behavior with his bludgeon. He has been hitting better than .300 for three seasons, 1915, 1917 and 1918, but as his highest percentage was but .325, he is a long distance from taking a place among the elite .400

Concluded on page 990



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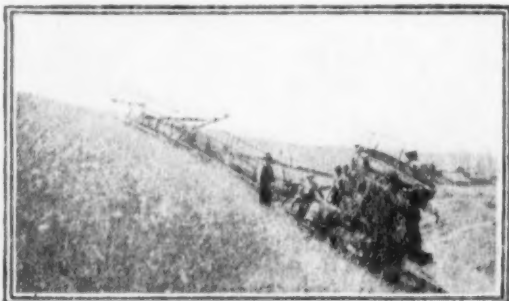
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Home Runs by Kings of Swatland

Concluded from page 989

hitters. Thirty-four is the total number of those who have hit for .400 or better in professional baseball since 1876, and upon the scroll their names are writ as follows: Anson, Ross Barnes, Brouthers, Browning, Burch, Burkett, Tom Burns, Carruthers, Fred Clarke, Ty Cobb, Del Darling, Delehanty, Hugh Duffy, Fred Dunlop, Tom Esterbrook, Farrell, Charley Ferguson, Goodall, Joe Jackson, Willie Keeler, Lajoie, Denny Lyons, Denny Mack, Al Maul, Tip O'Neill, Dave Orr, Paul Radford, W. H. Robinson, Jake Stenzel, Stovey, Sam Thompson, Tuck Turner, Deacon Jim White and George Wright. The highest recognized batting average was .402, made by O'Neill, of the St. Louis Browns, champions of the American Association, in 1887. A lot of good batters have been trying unsuccessfully to reach that mark of .402 in the last thirty-two years.

Incidentally here are some old home run records established in the majors which should be of interest to every fan. Greatest number of individual home runs in a single game—Bobby Lowe, of the Boston National League club, at Boston, May 30th (p.m.), 1894, made four home runs, two in one inning, and one single off Pitcher Chamberlain, of Cincinnati; and Ed Delehanty, of the Quakers, July 13th, 1896, at Chicago, made four home runs and a single off Pitcher Terry.

Home runs in an inning—three, Brouthers, Thompson and Rowe, Detroit N. L., vs. St. Louis, July 12th, 1886. Lajoie, Hickman and Bradley, Cleveland A. L., vs. St. Louis, June 30th, 1902. Delehanty, Coughlin and Carey, Washington A. L., vs. Chicago, July 2d, 1902. Camnitz, Campbell and Wagner, Pittsburgh N. L., vs. Philadelphia, August 22d, 1910. Zimmerman, Erwin and Wheat, Brooklyn N. L., vs. Chicago, August 3d, 1911. The greatest number of home runs made by clubs in a single game was nine, Boston vs. Cincinnati N. L., at Boston, May 30th, 1894—Boston, 5, Cincinnati, 4. Greatest number of home runs in a game by a single club, seven, Detroit N. L. vs. St. Louis, Sweeney pitching for the latter, June 12th, 1886. Greatest number of home runs in a season, twenty-seven, Ed Williamson, Chicago N. L., 1883. Twenty-five, John Freeman, Washington N. L., 1899. Last year Ruth tied Bill Bradley's record of four home runs made in successive games. W. J. Bradley, Cleveland A. L., May 21st, 22d, 23d and 24th, 1902. Ruth, Red Sox, June, 2d, 3d, 4th, and 5th, 1918.

Here are some of the minor league records. Greatest number of home runs in a season, forty-five, Perry Werden, Minneapolis, 1895. Greatest number of home runs in a single game, nineteen, Corsicana, Texas League vs. Texarkana, July 14th, 1902.

But before the fans willingly place the crown of swatting king upon the brow of Ruth, they will demand, in addition to setting up a new home run record, that he will accomplish such things as will equal, if not surpass, the deeds of the hitting heroes of recent years. These master stickers are: Cobb, who led the American League with nine homers in 1909, who batted .420 in 1911, .410 in 1912 and better than .300 since 1906, thirteen years, and every year but 1916 has led the American League batsmen since 1907; Lajoie, who topped the American League for three years beginning 1903, who hit better than .300 for sixteen years and hit .405 in 1901; Frank Baker, king of the home run bingers in 1911-12-13-14, with a total of thirty-nine, and six years in the .300 class; Wagner, five times leader of the National League, and who batted .300 or better in seventeen seasons; Willie Keeler, who hit .432 in 1897, and for fourteen consecutive years hit better than .300, and Donlon and Speaker, both .300 hitters for ten years.

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Readers' Guide and Study Outline

Edited by DANIEL C. KNOWLTON, Ph.D.

Weekly Suggestion. It is suggested that the front cover be used as the basis for a discussion of the League of Nations proposals using the two articles, the one for and the other against, on pp. 961, 969. The pictures on pp. 972-975 lend themselves readily to a discussion of getting at the real truth through pictorial material. In this connection it might be worth while to consider the difficulties of writing at this time a satisfactory account of the war and our part in it. The relation of the school to some of the problems of the day is illustrated by the pictures and articles on p. 971. Major Halford's article is of interest as picturing some of the problems of the reconstruction days which followed the Civil War. These might be compared profitably with the days through which we are now passing. One of the most readable books which has appeared recently on our present problems is a book with a most suggestive title which is borne out by the contents, *Democracy in Reconstruction* (Houghton, Mifflin), a series of articles edited by Cleveland and Schafer.

Pictorial Digest of the World's News, pp. 963-965. Which of the events touched upon in these pictures do you regard as most important at the present moment? Why? Arrange them in the order of their importance. Which of them have to do especially with our own country? With what other countries are they connected? Upon what particular quarters of the world is interest focused? Show these on an outline map. Which of these pictures are indicative of real progress and why? Which of them seem to point to serious dangers? What are these? Which of them are matters for Congressional action? Look up the powers of Congress as laid down in the Constitution and then point out just how Congress could handle some of the problems presented by these situations. For example, what could Congress do in Mexico? What should Congress do there? Point out the importance attaching to the French occupation of Syria. Look up the history of France's relations with Syria. What is going to be done with this part of the world? Note the persons about whom some of these events seem to center. Which are likely to be remembered after twenty years have passed? Why? In connection with Miss Cavell read Gibson's account of her trial in his *Journal of a Legation* (Doubleday, Page). Argue that she is or she is not entitled to burial in Westminster Abbey.

How serious were the bomb outrages as indicated by the pictures? Could they be compared to anything earlier in our history? How serious do you regard them? Explain. How are they to be explained? Was there any special reason for selecting these particular cities? Locate these on the map. Was there any reason why this particular part of the country should have been selected for these outrages? Point out the uselessness of such efforts to bring about desirable changes in a country. Can you suggest any illustrations from history? In what country would you expect to find illustrations of this sort of thing and why? Note any point of similarity or difference in the conditions in our own country and the one you have selected. How would you really judge as to the seriousness of events like these?

America's Best Friend is America. Cover. Point out just how the artist has

brought out this idea in his drawing. To what extent do you agree with him? Can you suggest any other way of picturing this same thought? Does it mean the same thing as "America first"? "America for Americans"? What has happened recently to suggest such a slogan?

Behind the Scenes with the Censor, pp. 972-973. How many distinct problems with reference to the publication of pictures did the censor, face as indicated by these pictures? Which of these pictures gives one the best idea of actual warfare and why? Which one would you pick out for its interest? Why? Which of these pictures would have proved most valuable in the hands of the enemy and why? Point out some of the ways in which the enemy would have profited if they had had them in their possession. Write a description of the war, confining yourself entirely to these pictures. (Try to bring out all the points which the pictures illustrate.) Point out the advantages and the disadvantages of relying primarily upon pictures for a knowledge of events by using these illustrations and the material in the article. What was the origin of the office of censor? How important was it originally? Compare the office of military censor with the office earlier, pointing out the importance of the duties performed. How was the censorship organized and carried on during the war? Could any form of censorship be justified in peace times?

The Much-Discussed Embarkation Camp at Brest, pp. 974-975. Locate Brest on the map. Give every possible reason for the selection of Brest as a port of embarkation. Run lines from it to the great cities of France; to the main points on the battle front. How important was Brest before the war? Has it had an important history? What were the most important events connected with it? What were some of the problems these two generals had to solve in connection with this camp? How would such a camp differ from the great camps in this country? Do the pictures explain why this camp has been so "much discussed"? Were there any good reasons in your judgment for this discussion? What was the significance of it, or what came from it? Inquire from some of your soldier friends what their experiences were here and note how far they agree with the pictures.

The Kid Army, p. 971. Point out the importance of the work being done by this army as shown in the pictures. How large a part of this army was stationed in your town or city? What has it accomplished? What part has your own school taken in this? Point out just how the Junior Red Cross has helped the Senior organization. Point out how this work has fitted in with the school work and has not interfered with it. Has it had any effect upon courses of study? Is such an organization likely to be continued now that the war is over? Is there anything that can be done by such an organization today in your town or city?

Canada's Fight Against Bolshevism, pp. 976-977. What are the significant facts about the Winnipeg strike which differentiate it from strikes recently occurring in this country. Compare the difficulties of Mayor Gray with those of Mayor Hanson during the recent strike in Seattle. In this connection look up the form of government in Canada's provinces.

1869-1919

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FREE TRIAL OFFER.—To show the merits of Canthrox and to prove that it is in all ways the most effective hair wash, we send one perfect shampoo free to any address upon receipt of three cents for postage.

H. S. PETERSON & CO., Dept. 303, 214 W. Kinzie St., Chicago, Ill.

How These Bumpers Pay For Themselves



"It's Criminal"

—that's what it is—to drive a good car without protecting it, front and rear, with the best bumpers you can get. "They're mighty cheap insurance."

gas tank will pay for your Gemco Bumpers many times. And the feeling of security adds much to the pleasure of driving.

Your dealer can fit your car with these new Gemco collision-proof Bumpers. If not in stock, write us for illustrated catalog.

Gemco Spring Bumper

(Universally Adjustable)

Made of two heavy, high-carbon, oil-tempered, steel springs, with looped ends. These springs overlap for adjustment and strength. Reinforced and secured by a front plate of spring steel. Main bars finished with special, hard rubber, black enamel. Reinforcing strip is nickel-plated or black.

Fits standard cars in front and rear.

GEMCO MFG. COMPANY
769 So. Pierce St., Milwaukee, Wis.

EVEN careful drivers, sooner or later, injure their fenders or lamps in collisions if their cars are not guarded by bumpers.

Heretofore, however, bumpers could not withstand a really severe shock—they would save the car, perhaps, but by sacrificing themselves.

Collision-Proof

Now all this is changed. These new Gemco Bumpers will come through practically any collision without injury. Curved springs, lithe and supple, take up the shock. They protect both car and bumper from injury, and are practically unbreakable. Perfected Gemco attachments make rattling impossible.

Modern Traffic Demands Them

One collision made harmless to fenders, lamps or rear



A Curved Spring Absorbs the Bump

Why I Opposed the League

Concluded from page 961

league so as to deprive us of treaty-making power. In his proposed treaty to assist France if attacked by Germany it is "subject to the approval of the Council of the league of nations." Argument ends on this demonstration.

A dispute between a member and a non-member state or between non-member states authorizes the Council to assume jurisdiction and settle the dispute. If war result it embarks every nation in it. This is the universal meddling power. The nine members of this Council wield more power than any similar oligarchy known in the world's history. Its process circles the globe and no spot, person or household is sacred against its espionage and secret agents. In some remote quarter of the earth a nation, not a league member, declares war against a league member or a non-league member, or some semi-civilized league member, like Haiti, for instance, becomes a covenant-breaking state by committing an act of war on Cuba. In any of such cases under Articles 16 and 17 our government is at war. The American people know now what war powers are. In three thousand years of history there have been but sixty years of universal peace. Under this league there won't be any. We would be in a state of chronic hostilities. The vast powers of the Council would permeate every nook and corner of our country and an executive like the present one would administer war powers in harmony with its autocracy. Under the mandatory tutelage of colonies and backward races we must assume stupendous burdens. A million soldiers will be taken from America to police the plague spots or die under the skies of distant lands.

This is the Wilsonian crusade to emulate Don Quixote and reduce a series of vague emotions to the terms of Colonel House's novel, whose dominant thought is to destroy the constitutional republic and substitute the supeman's rule.

President Wilson has no authority by virtue of his executive office to frame this league. As commander-in-chief of the army and navy it is an act of usurpation. His attempts to force it on the American people savors of a military dictatorship. The Senate has no power to ratify it, nor is there any mandate from the people to change our form of government or rear above them a new sovereign to rule our country from a capitol on foreign soil.

This is our country. To it we owe our allegiance. Its government commands from us the supreme allegiance rendered to any human authority. The American people have not authorized their Executive or their Senate to destroy but to preserve it. The President and the members of the Senate have registered an oath to preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States. We depart from this high duty when we permit without our protest and our opposing vote an attempt to abrogate its sovereign powers, to transfer its principal functions of Government to foreign territory and break every policy and tradition hallowed by the names of patriots, soldiers and statesmen since we assumed a separate, equal and independent station among the nations of the earth. Against the internationalism of Wilson and Colonel House we pit the nationalism of Washington and Lincoln. Against meddling with the affairs of the world we set up the care of our country and our people mindful that the best citizen is the one who best keeps his own household in order. We can best serve the world and humanity by a stalwart Americanism competent to do its world duty when the emergency arises and fit to defend itself against any enemy that assails it. This is an American policy and the ark of a sovereign nation's supreme covenant.

Gum decay causes tooth decay



HEALTHY teeth need healthy gums to hug them. Else they will loosen in Pyorrhea. Tiny openings will come in the gums to act as the gateways of disease germs, which infect the joints or tonsils, or cause other ailments.

Forhan's prevents Pyorrhea, if used in time and used consistently. No mere toothpaste does. Are your gums tender gums? Are they bleeding gums? If so, you are certain to have Pyorrhea (Riggs' Disease). Four out of five people who are over forty have it.

To you we earnestly recommend Forhan's. It preserves the gums, which hold the teeth secure.

Brush your teeth with it. Forhan's cleans the teeth scientifically—keeps them white and clean.

If gum-shrinkage has already set in, start using Forhan's and consult a dentist immediately for special treatment.

35c and 60c tubes
All Druggists

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200 6th Avenue
New York

Forhan's FOR THE GUMS

1 a Week pays for the Black Beauty

Don't buy an ordinary bicycle. Get the Black Beauty—factory direct; wholesale price. Magnificent wheel! Strongest, raciest in all cyclodromes. Five year guarantee.

18 Exclusive Features
See the wheel before paying a cent. Get our Catalog; select your model. 20 Spins. We ship at our own risk. Keep or return. No waiting to save up money. Month to month—small amount on acceptance, then \$1 a week.

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"BOW LEGS and KNOCK-KNEES" UNSIGHTLY

SEND FOR BOOKLET SHOWING PHOTOS OF MEN WITH BOW LEGS AND KNOCK-KNEES. THE PERFECT LEG FORMS PERFECT SALES CO., 148 N. Mayfield Ave., Dept. E, Chicago, Ill.

Lithuania's Struggle for Freedom

Continued from page 908

to fight the Bolsheviks, though no one else wanted to. At that time the Lithuanians suspected that the object of the Poles was to occupy Lithuanian territory. Ultimately when Lithuania protested against Polish occupation of Grodno, the Peace Conference said in reply that such military occupation should not mean permanent occupation; that the question concerning this territory should be taken up by the Peace Conference or the League of Nations at the proper time; and we rejoice to see that the Peace Conference has required Germany to cede the section north of Niemen with part of Memel to the Associated Powers themselves. There is no question but that Poland seeks to exert sovereignty over territory that is strictly Lithuanian, though Poland's claims would not be insisted upon to the same extent if Lithuania were willing to enter into a personal union by which Poland should represent both Lithuania and Poland diplomatically, somewhat after the manner Austria represented Hungary.

"When our claims were presented to the Peace Conference, our representatives were told that the Conference had complete sympathy with the small nationalities. We ask recognition at once. We expect it. We deserve it, not only because Lithuania has persisted as a national entity in spite of hardship and oppression, but also because our intentions are those making for peace, order, economic development and national usefulness.

"The desire and agitation for complete independence for Lithuania has existed among the educated people since early in the 19th century. It arose among the common people in the latter part of the same century, and the agitation became powerful in 1885. Even though the use of the Lithuanian language had been prohibited, newspapers were printed in other countries and were circulated extensively in Lithuania. This national sentiment was spread not only through the newspapers, but also by Lithuanians returning from the United States. It went so far that in 1905, during the Russian revolution, a convention was held, at which all factions were represented. This was called the Congress for Lithuanian National Independence. The agitation made great headway during the Japanese war, but after the war Russia succeeded in subduing Lithuania.

"As soon as the war of 1914 broke out, Lithuania formulated her demands—that the Lithuanian part of East Prussia should be returned to Lithuania, and also that what formerly were the Russian provinces of Kovno, Vilna, Grodno, Suwalki, should be returned to Lithuania, and that Lithuania should be given full independence.

"The Lithuanian Government has a clear case to present to the League of Nations—that the province of Kovno is absolutely Lithuanian, ethnologically and linguistically; that the greater part of Suwalki is similar to Kovno; that in half of the province of Vilna Lithuanian is spoken; that originally all of these provinces were Lithuanian. Part of Grodno is entirely inhabited by Lithuanian-speaking people and the rest by White Russians (Gevingi), an old Lithuanian race. The native population of East Prussia has always been Lithuanian.

"The demand for independence has now reached every village and hamlet throughout Lithuania. Several conventions have been held abroad since 1915, when the country was taken by the Germans. These conventions were held in Switzerland, Russia and the United States, and all demanded independence. In Lithuania today, all the political organizations that formerly operated secretly are working openly. The demand for independence and recognition of Lithuanian nationality is manifested at all concerts, at church services, at all popular gatherings.

"The Lithuanians, as a people, are in many ways similar to the Scandinavians.

They are not excitable. They are meticulously honest, hospitable, religious. In the past they have not been commercially inclined, and have preferred such pursuits as law, medicine, engineering, school-teaching.

"The country is largely agricultural. Owing to this fact many of the country's older customs have been preserved. At Easter there is always a full week's ceremony. Burial, christening and wedding ceremonies are always observed with the old national customs.

"We now find that Lithuania has perhaps relied too much on the triumph of right and justice without advertising and propaganda. The Lithuanians thought that what belonged to them so plainly would be accorded them, and that the Peace Conference, at the earliest date possible, would open the way for their beginning a stable national life. Since it became apparent that the world didn't understand their cause, they have held conventions in New York, Pittsburgh, Philadelphia and Chicago. To our surprise we found that even the location of Lithuania was unknown.

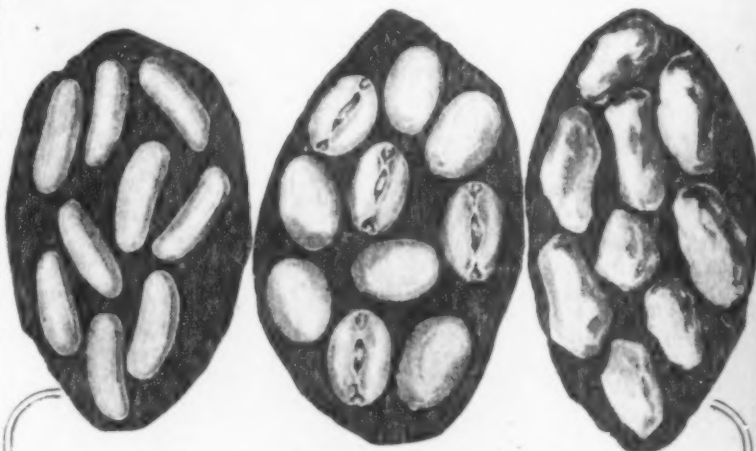
"The hope of Lithuania and the Lithuanian Government is to see our country become an ideal, democratic country, modeled after the United States, with the exception that in Lithuania the minority nationalities are to have representation in the government. Our government today is composed of men from the people. All the members of the government, including President Antanas Smetona, are from the native population. Most of them are farmers' sons. It has been the custom in Lithuania for farmers to mortgage their farms to give their sons professional education. There is no large farmer in the country but sends his son to college, either in Lithuania or in other countries of Europe or the United States.

"The government's policy is calculated to solidify the nation, as it never could be under Russian or German control. The movement for education has made great strides. We do not lack professional men, though we need more chemists and industrial experts. We wish to develop commerce with Russia, England and the United States especially. The government aims to establish passenger-carrying lines from Memel and Libau, to develop highways and railroads, and especially to improve river navigation and the conditions of agriculture, by the adoption of modern methods and modern machinery.

"Politically the Government's aim is to establish close relations with the United States and with the Letts, who are our kindred people, also with the Russians. Lithuanians are exceedingly hostile to Bolshevism. They will not permit it to exist within their borders. Another great aim of the government is to preserve the country from the activity of the Polish pretensions to our territory.

"The prospect ahead of Lithuania is for her development as an orderly agricultural country, and since the people there are themselves owners of the land, they are opposed to a dictatorship of the minority.

"Labor will find employment in rebuilding destroyed homes and factories. The development of agriculture will require the production of much agricultural machinery. A great impetus will be given to live-stock production. Railroads, highways, rolling stock and other materials destroyed by the war must be replaced. The country has a great need of cars and locomotives. Owing to the country's large production of flax, the textile industry has a promising future. The cotton textile industry will develop, and the leather industry will expand. For the products that will be handled by the country's grain elevators and cold-storage plants, Lithuania will want to buy in exchange iron, steel, coal and other raw materials."



Puffed Rice

Is whole rice in the form of airy, toasted bubbles

Puffed Wheat

Is whole wheat puffed to eight times normal size

Corn Puffs

Is pellets of toasted hominy puffed to globules

Try the Other Bubble Grains

Most of you delight in one Puffed Grain, we think. But there are three of them each with its own enticements. Serve them all.

As breakfast dainties it is hard to choose. All are toasted, savory bubbles—flimsy, crisp and delightful.

In bowls of milk Puffed Wheat is a favorite. And it means whole wheat made wholly digestible—the supreme supper dish.

With berries mix Puffed Rice or Corn Puffs. So in candy making or as garnish on ice cream. And so for between-meal tidbits, doused with melted butter.

All Are Steam Exploded

All are made by Prof. Anderson's process. All are shot from guns. All have every food cell blasted, so digestion is easy and complete.

All are food confections, delightful in their texture and their taste.

These are the queen foods, and summer brings you countless uses for them. No other way of serving cereals compares with this bubble form.

Use them to make whole-grain foods inviting, and to make the milk dish popular.

Puffed Wheat Puffed Rice and Corn Puffs

Each 15c, Except in Far West

Summer Servings



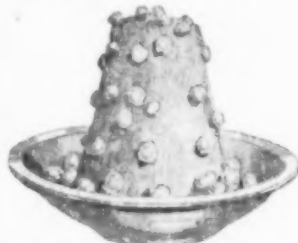
Mix With Berries

Or serve with cream and sugar, or with melted butter.



Float in Milk

Puffed Wheat and milk is a matchless combination.



Use Like Nut Meats

On ice cream or in home candy making.



Crisp and Butter

For hungry children to eat like salted nuts.

The Quaker Oats Company

Sole Makers

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The Daylo is a necessary part of every Auto Truck Equipment



"As necessary as a monkey wrench or oil can" (Say those who drive at night)

Ed says when he forgot his Daylo last night, there was a hoodoo on his trail. In half an hour his engine balked, his lights went "on the blink" and he ran out of matches—and cuss words.

Jim keeps two pet Daylo's in his kit—one in the tool box, and one back of the seat cushion where he can reach it instantly.

Bill carries a "2659 Daylo" in his mackinaw pocket and he has a set time to buy his fresh Eveready Tungsten battery.

The Light that says:
—"There it is!"

With that long lived



All Eveready dealers
are now well stocked
Tungsten Battery

Styles 2612, 2616, 2659, 3651

Designed for motor truck use

"CAPTAIN KID"



THIS young and joyous imitator of his dad's military valor is from a cover of JUDGE. JUDGE covers are not merely well-drawn and interesting, or pleasing to the eye. What has made them noted and of enduring popularity in print form is their cleverness, their humanness, their faithful depiction of the traits of people.

"Captain Kid" is of a long line of JUDGE covers that have gained and merited fame. And everything in JUDGE is as clever, humorous and entertaining as its noted covers.

One-hundred and eighty-four humorous short stories, satires, pleasantries, skits, jocular paragraphs and items of amusement make up an average issue of JUDGE. Fifty-four of them are illustrated. The wealth of cheerful reading matter and laugh-provoking pictures are brought to JUDGE'S readers from the pens and brushes of the leading humorists and artists of the world.

There is a chuckle in every line in JUDGE, as would be attested to by any of the readers of the 225,000 copies of JUDGE circulated every week.

10 Cents a Copy—at all Newsstands.

JUDGE - 225 Fifth Avenue - New York City

The Melting-Pot

The Hungarian population received with flowers the Roumanian troops who freed them from the Bolsheviks. The latter had ordered all churches transferred into moving picture theaters.

Twenty-five bakers in a congested district of New York were recently boycotted by women who demanded that the price of bread be reduced from 9 cents to 8 cents a loaf and rolls from 20 to 18 cents a dozen.

Chinese students in Tokio signed with their own blood a petition calling upon Chinese students in Europe to return to China to protest against the peace conference decision granting Shantung to Japan.

The Mayor of Contreras, Mexico, has issued a public order making it obligatory for male residents and visitors to wear pants. He specifies that the use of underwear will not be in compliance with the order.

Congressman Julius Kahn of California, just returned from the battlefields of France, says: "I do not see why American soldiers should be kept in the occupied area to serve as collection agents for Europe."

Five hundred leading women of Tampa, Florida, have organized a protective league to operate a bureau to stamp out vice, and give any young girl information about the behavior of the young man of her choice.

Congressman Dallinger of Massachusetts says that returning soldiers report that the only reason hundreds of thousands of them in Europe are not discharged is because their officers "want to hold their jobs."

Women in France are petitioning for suffrage on the ground that women vote in Great Britain, Denmark, Norway, Finland, Germany, Austria, Poland, Bohemia, the United States, Canada, Australasia and New Zealand.

On May 24, when Ohio closed its saloons, bartenders in Cleveland had to shoulder their way through crowds of early risers waiting at the door at 6 a. m. In one saloon in three hours the sales aggregated \$3,700.

Claims for damages against Germany have been filed in the State Department at Washington, aggregating \$800,000,000, but it is said that we will ask no money indemnity from Germany, and that our taxpayers will have to foot the bill.

A Massachusetts soldier killed in France made his will on two sheets of Y. M. C. A. paper two days before his death and mailed it to his mother, writing "If I do not come back then you will get \$5,000." The court disallowed the will because of a technicality.

Chairman Henry P. Davidson of the Red Cross, just returned from Europe, says: "I would not give a damn for all the peace treaties in the world if something was not done to relieve the incredible, the unbelievable distress that exists in the world today."

The authorities at Winnipeg served notice on union labor workers, when the city was tied up by the recent strike, that either the alien extremists in the union ranks must be ousted or every force of law would be concentrated to rid the Dominion of this element.

Henry B. Endicott, the well-known Bostonian, said at a patriotic meeting in Tremont Temple: "The plain 'nuts' are not the most dangerous. The most dangerous ones are the people with plenty of time, plenty of money and nothing above the collar. They are the faddists."

The president of the Democratic Club of Massachusetts and 26 Democratic members of the Legislature sent the following message to President Wilson: "The citizens of the United States want you home to help reduce the high cost of living, which we consider far more important than the League of Nations."

Let the People Think!

Special Opportunities

AGENTS WANTED

I Want 100 Men and Women Quick to take orders for Comer Raincoats. Raincoats and Waterproof Aprons. Thousands of orders awaiting you. \$2.00 an hour for spare time. Maher made \$53.30 in a day. Cooper \$28.75 in 4 hours. I will give you \$2500 a year for 4 average orders a day. No delivering or collecting. Stylish coat free for you. 65 beautiful samples. No capital required. Biggest money maker in America. Write quick for information. Comer Mfg. Co., Dept. D-25, Dayton, O.

Agents—Big summer seller. Something new—concentrated soft drinks. Just add water. Delicious drinks in a jiffy. Popular for the home, picnics, parties, socials, etc. Small packages carry pocket. Enormous demand. Agents making \$6 to \$12 a day. Outfit free to workers. Albert Mills, Mgr., 1111 American Bldg., Cincinnati, O.

Hydronizer: Insures clean plugs, consumes carbon, saves gasoline, intensifies power and increases speed. For all cars. Money back guarantee. Big profits for agents. Free literature. Hydronizer Mfg. Co., 2935 W. Lake Street, Chicago.

Agents: 100% Profit. Screen door check. Keeps flies out. Stops the bang, saves the door. Big summer seller. Write for free sample to workers. Thomas Mfg. Co., 1340 North St., Dayton, Ohio.

Sell Insayde Tyres. Inner Armor for old or new auto tires. Increase tire mileage. Prevent punctures and blowouts. Liberal profits. American Access Co., Dept. L-1, Cincinnati, O.

Large manufacturer wants agents to sell Guaranteed made-to-measure Raincoats, \$50 to \$75 weekly. Highest commission. Profit in advance. Outfit free. Standard Raincoat Co., 397 B'w'y, N.Y.

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PERSONAL

Cash—Send by Mail Any Discarded Jewelry, new or broken. Diamonds, Watches, old gold, silver, platinum, magneto points, false-teeth in any shape. We send cash at once and hold your goods 10 days. Your goods returned at our expense if our offer is unsatisfactory. New catalog of bargains in new jewelry sent free. Liberty Refining Co., Est. 1899, L. 432 Wood St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

We Pay Actual Value for any Discarded gold Jewelry, Diamonds, Watches, old gold, silver, platinum, magneto points, crowns and bridge work. Also up to \$25.00 per set for old artificial teeth (broken or not). Send by Parcel Post and receive cash by return mail. Your goods returned at our expense if price is unsatisfactory. Mazzer Bros., Dept. 202, 2007 So. 5th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

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Railway Traffic Inspectors: Splendid pay and expenses. Travel if desired. Unlimited advancement. No age limit. Three months home study. Situation arranged. Prepare for permanent position. Write for booklet CMS Standard Business Training Institute, Buffalo, N. Y.

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Inventors—Desiring to secure patent. Write for our book, "How to Get Your Patent." Send model or sketch for our opinion of patentable nature. Randolph Co., 789 F St., Washington, D. C.

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We will start you in the cleaning and dyeing business; little capital needed; big profits. Write for booklet. The Ben-Vondu System, Dept. 4, Charlotte, N. C.

Continued on page 998

Famous War Governor

Concluded from page 986

publican party, whose dominance he believed essential to the welfare of the country. Sitting on one of the Senate divans on one occasion, with an Indianapolis friend, Senator David Davis was pointing out the notables as they came into the Chamber. When Morton entered, leaning upon the arms of two of the doorkeepers, Senator Davis remarked, "That's the bull-dog of the Senate," not an inapt figure of speech.

Broken in body Senator Morton came to Indiana after the administration of President Hayes had got under way. The Republican party was seriously divided over the policy whereby the Democratic governments were recognized in States that had cast their electoral votes for Hayes by action of the returning boards. Morton's influence was powerful with the "Stalwarts," and he issued a letter addressed to the Republicans of the nation urging the united support of Hayes. I wrote the letter from his dictation, went over it with him through various revisions, and finally received it for publication in the *Journal* with his authority to "lick it into final shape." My recollection is that the letter appeared about May 20, 1877.

President Hayes made a trip to the West and South, stopping en route at Richmond, Indiana, where Morton was lying in the home of his brother-in-law, Governor Burbank. The doctors stimulated Morton with hypodermics for the interview. Coming into the chamber the President leaned over the bed, touching Morton's forehead with his lips. The interview was necessarily brief. When the President said "Good-bye," Morton replied, "Mr. President, I will be in my seat in December to support your Administration." But it was not to be. The Senator was removed to his home in Indianapolis, where he died November 1, 1877.

The funeral was a remarkable tribute to the esteem in which "the War Governor" was held—he was always called "Governor" by his close friends. One of the Democratic members of the Congressional Committee said, in the memorial meeting held in Washington, that "the demonstration at his home on the occasion of his funeral was a complete and sufficient answer to all the personal criticisms that had ever been made against him."

Morton wanted to be President, a laudable and just ambition, in view of his services to the party and to the country. Indiana presented his name to the Cincinnati Convention in 1876, and he received 124 votes on the first ballot. But his health was a barrier, if nothing else. When Indiana withdrew his name, 25 of its 30 votes went to Mr. Hayes, which directed the tide leading to the nomination of Governor Hayes.

Morton's home and family life was one of rare affection. His wife never came into the room where he was engaged in study or dictation without his stopping work for a loving word, and when his little son, his namesake, a child full of life and prank, interrupted him, as he frequently did to my annoyance, the Governor always was ready to have him climb upon his knee.

Morton had a keen sense of humor. When the movement for the removal of the national capital to St. Louis was at its height, he sent me a dictated letter written without regard to the rule of confining capital letters to the beginning of sentences and to proper nouns. After signing it, he added in his own hand, "You will see that my new secretary is a 'capital remover.'" When I began as his secretary, letters were all written in long hand, and I prepared some each day for his signature. After two or three days he said, "Halford, you are the best secretary I ever had." I, of course, was gratified by the compliment, until he added, "I sign your letters without question; I can't read them, and I am sure no one else can." Spencerian handwriting is not my long suit.



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Get that sign! O—o. Did you notice 'em—the big "O" and the little "o"? That's the order of Orlando—the first and last of a good cigar.

This man is one of the exalted grand sachems of the perfect puff. He registers the highest degree of contentment—that's what they all do when they have the secret of the Big Smoke.

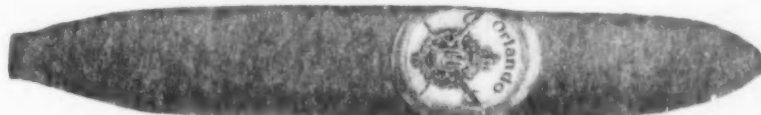
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Orlando

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Orlando is the very smoothest of smokes—mild, mellow and fragrant—a ripened, seasoned, tempered cigar. When you have learned the secret of Orlando—the enjoyment of

this uncommonly good cigar—you will know real smoke value and pass the good news to your friends. That's appreciation, part of the creed of the Order of Orlando.



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Orlando comes in ten sizes—10c to 15c. Little Orlando 6c. Ten sizes enable us to use a fine grade of tobacco without waste—the secret of high quality at low prices.

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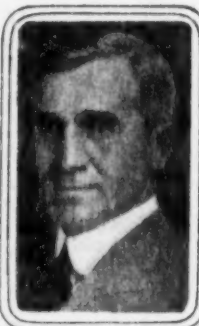
Jasper's Hints to Money-Makers



EDWARD A. FOLEY
Of San Francisco, who has been designated by the U. S. Department of Agriculture as the first agricultural trade commissioner authorized for service in foreign lands. He will represent the Bureau of Markets and his mission will be to improve foreign trade in American agricultural products.



COL. R. G. CHOLMOLEY JONES
Of New York, who has been appointed Director of the Bureau of War Risk Insurance at Washington, to succeed Col. Lindsley. He was formerly engaged in the insurance business in the metropolis, and he assisted in the organization of the War Risk section in France.



HOMER L. FERGUSON
President and general manager of the Newport News (Va.) Shipbuilding and Drydock Company, who was elected president of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States by unanimous vote of the directors. Mr. Ferguson has long been actively identified with the Chamber's work.

NOTICE.—Subscribers to LESLIE'S WEEKLY at the home office, 225 Fifth Avenue, New York, are placed on what is known as "Jasper's Preferred List," entitling them to the early delivery of their weekly and to answers to inquiries on financial questions and, in emergencies, to answers by telegraph. Preferred subscribers must remit \$5 directly to the office of LESLIE'S in New York, and not through any subscription agency. No charge is made for answering questions, and all communications are treated confidentially. A three-cent postage stamp should always be included. All inquiries should be addressed to "Jasper," Financial Editor, LESLIE'S WEEKLY, 225 Fifth Avenue, New York. Full name and exact street address, or number of postoffice box, should always be given. Anonymous communications will not be answered. The privileges of this department are not extended to members of clubs who are not individual subscribers.

THE expected has happened. The public got into the stock market, as it usually does, when prices were high, and tumbled over itself to load up with securities that shrewd investors were parting with. I have tried to put up the danger signals for my readers for several weeks past, urging them to take a good profit and to hold their money and buy again on recessions that were bound to come.

The danger of tight money always impends when speculation gets on the rampage. To me there was great significance in the fact that the market showed such strength on the eve of the recent three days interim. It only needed the rise in the money rate and the calling in of a few loans to precipitate selling on all sides. Some stocks declined as much as 18 or 20 points. The situation became so perilous that some of the big banks offered money freely until the rate was marked down.

Nobody wants the stock market to go to pieces. I doubt if anybody can make it do so. The public, once in the market, wants to stay. Most of the stocks bought on the recent rise have been paid for and put away. The margin traders, or speculative element, are in the minority. But the fact that stocks can drop in a day as much as 18 or 20 per cent. carries with it its own lesson, and justifies my constant admonition to beware of slender margins.

As a rule, a market that is on the advance continually for as long as two or three months carries with it its own danger signals. The public had its warning from the banks and bankers as well as from many conservative brokerage houses. If it was unheeded, it is the fault of the losers. The rise was not fictitious. It was real and justifiable, and the conditions on which it was predicated have not ceased to exist.

The constructive legislation we were promised by the present Congress is on

the way. Business conditions, with few exceptions, are excellent. The crop outlook is exceptionally promising, and the widespread demand for homes is giving an impetus to building improvements which has been sadly needed for the past three years.

Readers who are losers in this market are asking me what they should do—take their losses and quit, or stay in the hope of recouping themselves. The public is in the market, and it is in the market to stay. While the decline was justified because the advance had been too rapid, there is reason to believe, in the light of experience and in view of the business, commercial and financial outlook, that the market will recover its strength. Forty years ago after we had passed through the stress of an exhausting Civil War, the stock market suddenly showed evidences of life. People were so eager to speculate that an advance beyond all reason followed. Again and again careful observers predicted that the market had reached the top. There were breaks, but after every break, the public came back heavier buyers than before until finally stocks reached such figures that a smash was inevitable.

Nothing of this kind appears today. The one weak feature of the situation is the innumerable new oil companies exploited on every hand. Six out of ten of my inquiries refer to oil stocks. I have consistently advised my readers to leave these new flotations severely alone, and buy the shares of oil companies of approved standing. It makes me heartsick to read of the investigations of the Rangeburn Oil Company by the District Attorney of New York, and to learn that hundreds bought this stock, all the way from 40c to \$6 per share, though not an ounce of oil has ever been found by the company. The stock is now selling at about 10c per share. Suppose investors in this fake proposition had bought a few shares of any

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of the approved dividend-paying oil stocks that I have been recommending, how different their situation would have been.

Why will so many people listen to the absurd promises of the "get-rich-quick" schemers, who are in business all over the country? Bear in mind that no reputable broker in Wall Street has anything to do with these schemes, nor are any of the gold bricks listed or sold on our exchanges. They could not pass the necessary examinations and they know enough not to apply for the recognition they would never receive.

Those who have lost their money in a wildcat scheme have lost it for good, but those whose purchases of well-established securities show a loss by the recent decline will, if they have patience, get their money back and probably a profit.

The assurance that this Congress will give the railroads relief becomes stronger every day. Vice-President Marshall who has a pretty good head on his shoulders, publicly opposes Federal ownership and pleads for industrial peace. He wants our ships turned into private hands and the loss of building them for war purposes charged up to the war.

The canvass of the newspapers by the Association of Railway executives shows 83 per cent. of them in favor of the return of the railroads to private ownership. We are realizing the onus of Government control when we find every railroad in the country, with about a dozen exceptions, even including the Atchison, failing to earn a surplus for the Government.

It is true that we are facing serious problems, but heretofore we have been running away from them. Now we are trying to see if they can be settled. High wages constitute one of these problems, but the words of such captains of industry as Ogden L. Armour, General Coleman du Pont, Thomas D. Wilson and Judge Gary, all bring reassurance that wages are not to be reduced. Their position is indicative of that of most of our captains of industry. Meanwhile we must expect the high cost of living to continue.

Another problem is the encouragement of American business by this Administration. Great Britain, while it held up American-owned raw material, especially leather, in trans-shipment was permitted to have an open market in this country to buy whatever it wanted, including leather, though it would not allow our shoe manufacturers to ship our shoes to England. Contrast this conservation of business in England with the attitude of Chairman Colver and Victor Murdock of the Federal Trade Commission in demanding that the commission be given discretionary power to put an American concern out of business on its own notion. This is not in accord with President Wilson's statement in his message, "Government should make it easy for American merchants to go where they would be welcomed as friends rather than as deadly antagonists." If the President sincerely believes this, a clean-up of the Federal Trade Commission and the I. C. C. is in order.

I am glad to note that Chairman Fordney of the Ways and Means Committee of the House promptly made public the order of the Railroad Administration which, incredible as it may appear, put into effect a reduction of freight rates on imported goods from all countries, coming from the west and from Mexico and South America to the Pacific Coast and going east by rail. As Mr. Fordney says, "This is a rank discrimination against domestic goods, capital, labor and the taxpayers, in favor of foreign capital and foreign labor."

Still another problem, and a very serious one, refers to the treatment of our public utilities. President Cortelyou of the Consolidated Gas Company of New York points out the absurdity and unfairness of keeping the price of gas as it was fixed by law years ago with total indifference to the present cost of production. It seems to need no argument to prove that with the doubling of the cost of coal and labor and

materials generally the gas companies should have a right to fix a higher price for their product. The same argument applies to the trolley lines and the power companies generally.

Until the public comes to a final appreciation of its duty toward the corporations, or what is called "big business," Socialistic tendencies, dangerous as they are, will go unchecked. The public is coming more and more to realize this fact and to discard the demagogue for the statesman. This is the hopeful sign of the day. It means much to business everywhere, and business finds its strongest reflection in the stock market.

E. ST. JOHNSBURY, VT.: Better hold your U. S. Steel pfd., if you have it as an investment. It is better fortified by assets than the other pfd. stock you mention.

D. LOS ANGELES, CAL.: American Cotton Oil is a reasonably safe speculation, making a fair return on market price. Cosden Oil is a good speculation, and a dividend payer. As the net return on Cotton Oil is greater, that stock is preferable. It would be better to buy these issues on reactions, if they occur.

B. DETROIT, MICH.: At present it would seem advisable to hold Cosden pfd. rather than to convert it into common. The conversion clause provides that after July 1, 1919, three shares of pfd. will have to be given for one share of common. Par of pfd. is \$5 and the common is not just now worth \$15.

S. PITTSBURGH, PA.: The fraud suit, referred to in these columns recently, brought against various oil companies in Kentucky, has been dismissed so far as the Crown Oil Co. is concerned, and this company's record has been made clear. The company has large holdings and the stock is now on an 8 per cent. basis.

S. NEW KENSINGTON, PA.: A beginner with a few hundred dollars might well invest them in Baby, or \$100, bonds. Many of these are safe and make good yields. They include Canadian Victory Loan 5 1/2's of 1917, Southern Pacific, San Fran. Term, first, 4's American Tel. & Tel. col. tr. 5's, Montana Power first and ref. 5's., and Beth. Steel first and ref. 5's.

H. PHILADELPHIA, PA.: U. P. is, all things considered, the best railroad stock. Its earnings are showing up well. Those of Pennsylvania are not encouraging. U. P., therefore, is more desirable than Pennsylvania as an investment and as a speculation. Among other excellent railroad stocks are Southern Pacific, Norfolk & Western, and C. C. C. & St. L. pfd.

WRIGHT-MARTIN, CHICAGO, ILL.: Better hold your Wright-Martin common. The corporation is about to merge with the International Motor Truck. This may mean much for Wright-Martin. In an active market stocks of this character advance sympathetically and it is therefore advisable for their holders to hold them patiently rather than to sell at a loss.

W. COLUMBUS, OHIO: The stock of any company whose plant is not yet ready for operation is necessarily highly speculative. There is much competition in the tire field. The success of Erie Tire & Rubber Co. will depend on the ability and integrity of its management. There are other tire companies, already well-established and paying dividends, whose stock is to be preferred.

M. WESTERN SPRINGS, ILL.: Almost always in case of an increased issue of stock, the market price per share declines. United Cigar Stores doubles its issue to extend business. It is reckoned the company will be able to pay 6 or 7 per cent. on enlarged capital. In connection with the increase of stock, it is stated, valuable rights will be granted to stockholders and the stock will not be "dumped on the market."

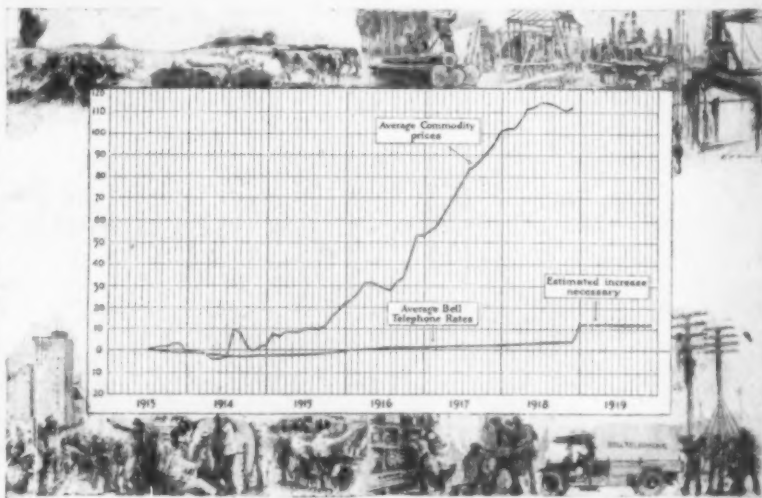
L. TERRE HAUTE, IND.: You can with reasonable safety invest your \$4,000 in such stocks as American Woolen pfd., American Locomotive pfd., Baldwin Locomotive pfd., U. P. pfd., Atchison pfd., Superior Steel first pfd., National Lead pfd., and Montana Power pfd. Still better purchases would be high-class bonds of railroad and industrial organizations or the best real estate and farm mortgage bonds.

H. SPRINGFIELD, MASS.: Western Pacific pfd. stock can not be regarded as "a sound business investment under present conditions." The latest dividend declaration made a cut from \$1.30 to \$1. This stock is not so safe as Atchison pfd., one of the sterling railroad stocks. Consolidated Gas and Sugar Cane common have both of late been doing better marketwise and it seems advisable to hold for a time.

W. NEW YORK: New York Railway 4's are looked upon as a fair long pull. Central Foundry 6's and Cal. Gas & Electric 5's should be good to hold. Mo. Pacific general 4's should be a fairly good business man's purchase. Illinois Steel Co. deb. 4 1/2's are safe, as are International Agricultural Corporation first 5's and St. Louis & San Francisco prior lien 4's. Allis Chalmers common is not a dividend payer, but a good speculation.

P. YOUNGSTOWN, OHIO: Tennessee Copper & Chemical Corporation is preparing to go into the manufacture of fertilizers on a large scale and proposes to issue 400,000 shares of additional stock. This is likely to bring about a lower market price of the stock. It might be wiser to wait until after the issue. Booth Fisheries is a fair business man's purchase. American Can common a good speculation, and Goodrich Rubber an excellent business man's purchase.

Concluded on page 998



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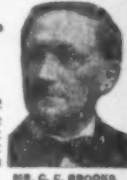
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Jasper's Hints to Money-Makers

Concluded from page 997

B. CAMBRIDGE, MASS.: At this time Vulcan Detinning seems to have taken on a new lease of life. It has renewed dividends on pfd. at the rate of 7 per cent. and has paid 1 per cent. on account of arrears, now amounting to about 30 per cent. It is claimed that the company's earnings would permit it to pay 25 per cent. of the back dividends at once. The management appears good. The company's future remains to be seen. Its pfd. is at least a fair speculation.

J. ROME, N. Y.: Among the stocks that pay dividends and that are still selling at attractive figures are C. C. C. & St. L. pfd., about 70, paying 5 per cent., Union Bag & Paper about 86, paying 6 per cent., and extra dividends, Corn Products pfd., at about 107, paying 7 per cent. It is not safe to expect a profit within a few months. The market may react any time because of an oversold condition, tightening of money, or unexpected happenings. Safety lies in the purchase of dividend-paying stocks or bonds of the best class.

INCOME TAX, BROOKLYN.: When depositing coupons from domestic bonds other than government or municipal issues, you are required to file a white or yellow ownership certificate. You must know whether the company issuing your bonds pays the normal Federal income tax at the source. The National City Company, National City Bank Bldg., New York, will give anyone this information without charge, for its tax department is a permanent organization for the purpose of assisting in the solving of income tax problems of this kind.

OIL STOCKS, DENVER, COLO.: Houston Oil on the reports that have been made public of its development seems to be selling higher than it should. I am told that many stockholders did not exercise their subscription "rights" recently. There is significance in this fact. Houston Oil pfd., selling around 70 and paying 6%, is much cheaper than the common selling around 120. One of the attractive oil stocks recently brought out on the Curb was Sholan around 46. It was liberally bought by insiders with knowledge of its contemplated absorption of Sinclair Oil. The latter under its new and conservative administration with an abundance of capital promises to be the most aggressive oil company in its field.

New York, June 14, 1919. JASPER.

Free Booklets for Investors

The Title Trust Co., 722 Second Avenue, Seattle, Wash., offers 6 1/2 per cent. first mortgage investments on Seattle property, and will send its latest circular to any address.

Joseph E. Thomas & Co., Inc., Third Avenue and Spring Street, Seattle, Wash., offer selected 7 per cent. mortgages on improved Seattle property. Send for the firm's current loan list.

The Northern Bond & Mortgage Co., 808 Third Ave., Seattle, Washington, deals in selected 7 per cent. first mortgages on Seattle income-producing property. Descriptive literature showing attractive offerings mailed to any address.

The disclosure that many unsound oil stocks are being offered for sale emphasizes the need of expert advice in selecting such securities. Dunham & Co., 43 Exchange Place, New York, will supply facts regarding any oil issue, and will provide the shares on the monthly instalment plan, if desired. Full particulars may be obtained by writing to the firm for its circular 100-DD.

Hosts of successful investors find it to their advantage to read weekly the "Bache Review," with its sound information and suggestions. Copies free on application to J. S. Bache & Co., members N. Y. Stock Exchange, 43 Broadway, New York.

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"The Investors' Manual," issued by L. R. Latrobe & Co., 111 Broadway, New York, presents complete statistics on copper, motor, and independent oil stocks. A copy of this booklet may be

had without charge. The firm specializes in high-grade Curb securities.

Aurelius-Swanson Co., Inc., 28 State National Bank Bldg., Oklahoma City, Okla., offers 7 per cent. first mortgage bonds secured by high-class residence property in Oklahoma City. The bonds are in denominations of \$100 up, and are payable in 2, 3 and 5 years. Full information mailed to any applicant.

People of limited means may make a start on the road to fortune by buying Baby Bonds and odd lots of stock. They can get first-class Government railroad, industrial and public utility securities on easy payments. Detailed information concerning this is contained in booklet D-4, "Odd Lot Investment," to be had of John Muir & Co., specialists in Odd Lots, 61 Broadway, New York.

The Bankers Mortgage Co. of Des Moines, Ia., and 512 Fifth Avenue, New York, offers Iowa Municipal bonds free from Federal Income tax. These include drainage, bridge, funding, school and water works issues, at prices to yield 4.65 per cent. to 5.25 per cent. The company's booklet A153 and a list of bonds will be sent to any investor.

Interesting and timely financial topics are discussed in "Securities Suggestions," published by R. C. Megargel & Co., 27 Pine Street, New York. Among recent subjects treated are the new oil fields of Texas, Standard Oil stocks and the trend of the Stock Market. This valuable semi-monthly will be supplied free on request for 30 "D."

A special circular giving statistics on important industrial, oil and mining stocks has been prepared by James M. Leopold & Co., members New York Stock Exchange, 7 Wall Street, New York. This circular will be sent to investors upon request. The firm invites inquiry on any security in the market, and offers a special report on Cities Service stocks and bonds.

Certain securities of a high degree of safety, and making liberal yields, are still selling at attractive prices. To make proper selections investors will do well to consult Babs' Reports, which give facts on which investment values are based. Particulars regarding these valuable reports will be sent on application to Dept. K-30, Babs' Statistical Organization, Wellesley Hills, Mass.

First mortgage 6 per cent. real estate serial bonds are being distributed by the Federal Bond & Mortgage Co., 90 E. Griswold Street, Detroit, Mich. The issues are backed by new income-producing property, valued at not less than twice the face of the bonds. The company will supply to any reader its valuable booklet, "Questions and Answers on Bond Investment."

In times of excited speculation, ability to distinguish sound from unsound investments is a boon. To improve the financial judgment is the object of the information contained in "Questionnaire for Investors," published by S. W. Straus & Co., 150 Broadway, New York, and Straus Building, Chicago. All investors should have it. Ask Straus & Co. to send you circular No. D-903.

A monthly dividend is attractive to many investors, as the growing list of Cities Service Company preferred stockholders will testify. This company's income is more than five times the preferred stock dividend requirements. With each monthly dividend comes a monthly statement of earnings so that the stockholder is kept in constant touch with the operations of the company. To get greater knowledge of this matter, send for preferred Stock Circular LW-3 to Henry L. Doherty & Co., 60 Wall Street, New York.

This country faces an era of unprecedented industrial activity and prosperity. The world will demand of its vast quantities of food and manufactured goods. American enterprises will need great additional amounts of capital to carry on. This will have to be raised by sale of bonds. Purchasers of these will help the country and benefit themselves, for these securities will make handsome yields. Not all of them will be of equal merit, and expert advice will be essential in selecting the best. The National City Company, National City Bank Building, New York, an acknowledged specialist and authority on bonds, analyzes carefully the issues in which it deals and places its analyses at the free disposal of investors. Call at or write to the company's offices—in New York or any of forty-seven other cities.

A Wreath Immortal

The nations weave a garland gay.
To deck the Allied dead
Who died that earth might feel no more
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Old England's rose of velvet red,
The fleur-de-lis of France,
With Cuba's jasmin, waxen-pale,
The blossom of romance;

The Irish shamrock filigreed
With drops of silver dew;
Brave Belgium's forget-me-nots
So softly, sweetly blue;
The sturdy thistle, purple-dark,
From Scottish glen and hill;
And from the shield of Portugal
The yellow daffodil,

The wattle from Australia's bush,
Japan's chrysanthemum,
Canada's maple-leaf that decked
So gallantly her drum;
Italy's laurel, springing first
To crown a classic god;
And, plumed with glory like the sun,
America's goldenrod.

All, all are rooted in the dust
Of heroes o'er the sea
Who perished in the righteous cause
Of God and Liberty.
Immortal is the wreath entwined
On this Memorial Day;
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It will not pass away.

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